## Burial of General Rosecrans

Society of the

Army of the Cumberland,

May 17, 1902



Class 5467 Book 77562

















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# Society of the Army of the Cumberland



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1903

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#### February, 1903.

The Committee on Publication present this volume, containing a full account of the preparations for and the ceremonies attending the burial of our Commander, General Rosecrans, at Arlington National Cemetery, under the auspices of the Society. It was the most imposing event of the kind since the great dead of our armies began to be gathered in this national burying ground. Your committee has taken pleasure in giving permanent form to this record of the tribute paid by the Army of the Cumberland to the memory and the fame of General Rosecrans.

H. V. Boynton,GATES P. THRUSTON,W. J. COLBURN,J. W. STEELE,Committee on Publication.

Note.—Two days after the distribution of the annual volume began, those not mailed were burned in the fire which destroyed the establishment of our publishers, The Robert Clarke Company. Our Executive Committee ordered a reprint. This will account to our members for the delay in receiving the volume.



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### The Burial of Major-General Rosecrans,

Arlington National Cemetery, May 17, 1902.

The burial of the remains of Major-General Rosecrans at Arlington, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, was one of the most imposing events of that character which Washington has witnessed.

The active participants were: President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, both Senate and House of Representatives, the Adjutant-General and his assistants, the army officers at Fort Myer, the Artillery and Engineer Battalions, the Battalion of Marines, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Union Veteran Union, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and a large delegation of visiting veterans and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The first step in the preparations was to secure the participation of Congress. The following communications were addressed to the President *pro tem*. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House:

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1902.

SIR: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland at its last Annual Meeting resolved to transfer the remains of the late Major-General William S. Rosecrans, long the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, from the receiving vault in Los Angeles, California, where they were deposited, to Arlington Cemetery. The burial will take place about the middle of May, the exact day to be hereafter announced.

The officers of the Society respectfully ask that the Senate may be represented at the burial by committee or otherwise.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. Boynton,

Corresponding Secretary.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 4, 1902.

#### Transfer of Remains of Major-General Rosecrans.

THE SPEAKER: Without objection, the Chair will lay before the House a statement from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1902.

Sir: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland at its last Annual Meeting resolved to transfer the remains of the late Major-General William S. Rosecrans, long the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, from the receiving vault at Los Angeles, California, where they were deposited, to Arlington

Cemetery. The burial will take place about the middle of May, the exact day to be hereafter announced.

The officers of the Society respectfully ask that the House of Representatives may be represented at the burial by committee or otherwise.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASH-INGTON.

Mr. Grosvenor: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

[House Concurrent Resolution No. 46.]

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the United States (the Senate concurring), That there be appointed a committee by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to attend the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the remains of General William S. Rosecrans from California to the Cemetery at Arlington, Va., said committee to be a joint committee of the two Houses.

The Speaker: Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 11, 1902.

#### Committee to Attend the Funeral of W. S. Rosecrans.

THE SPEAKER: The Chair makes the following announcement:

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee to attend the funeral exercises of the late W. S. Rosecrans: W. P. Hepburn, C. H. Grosvenor, Eugene F. Loud, George W. Steele, Washington Gardner, Montague Lessler, William Elliott, Champ Clark, Amos J. Cummings, George W. Taylor, of Alabama.

#### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 4, 1902.

[EXTRACT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.]

#### Transfer of the Remains of General William S. Rosecrans.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore: The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be appointed a committee by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to attend the eeremonies incident to the transfer of the remains of General William S. Rosecrans from California to the Cemetery at Arlington, Va., said committee to be a joint committee of the two Houses.

Mr. Foraker: I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be now considered.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore: The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the concurrent resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. Foraker: I now move that the Senate concur in the resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore: The resolution does not fix the number of the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Foraker: The resolution provides for a committee, but not for the number. I move that the number be five.

The President pro tempore: The Senator from Ohio moves that the committee on the part of the Senate consist of five members.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, the President pro tempore was authorized to appoint the committee on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Foraker, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Bate and Mr. Pettus were appointed.

The members of the Society were notified by the following circular of the date and order of exercises:

#### Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY. 1901-1902.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, Corresponding Sec'y.
MAJ. JOHN TWEEDALE, U. S. A., Treasurer.
COL. J. W. STEELE, Recording Sec'y.
MAJ. CHAS. E. BELKNAP, Historian.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GEN. JAMES BARNETT, Chairman.

CAPT. J. W. FOLEY.

GEN. W. A. ROBINSON. GEN. PAUL A. OLIVER.

MAJ. W. F. GOODSPEED.

GEN. J. G. PARKHURST.

Officers of the Society, ex officio.

Washington, D. C., April, 30, 1902.

DEAR SIR: At its last Annual Meeting the Society of the Army of the Cumberland agreed to bring the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans from Los Angeles, California, to Washington, for burial at Arlington.

The ceremonies will take place at the Pavilion on the Cemetery Grounds, Saturday forenoon, May the 17th proximo.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will attend, with the members of his Cabinet.

Congress has appointed the following Joint Committee to participate:

On the part of the Senate:

Joseph B. Foraker, Chairman. John C. Spooner. REDFIELD PROCTOR.
WILLIAM B. BATE.

EDMIND W. PETTUS.

On the part of the House of Representatives:

WILLIAM P. HEPBURN, Chairman.
CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.
EUGENE F. LOUD.
GEORGE W. STEELE.
WASHINGTON GARDNER.

MONTAGUE LESSLER.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
CHAMP CLARK.
AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

Such troops as are available in the vicinity of Washington will form the escort of honor, and all military organizations and societies in the District will be invited to take part.

The funeral cortege will move from Speare's Undertaking chapel, 940 F Street N. W., at 10 o'clock A. M., May 17th.

Colonel David B. Henderson, Speaker of the Honse of Representatives, who served with General Rosecrans in the battle of Corinth, and who is the only Honorary Member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, will preside at the Arlington Pavilion.

SENATOR J. B. FORAKER and GENERAL CHARLES H. GROS-VENOR, representing the Society, and SENATOR SPOONER, of the Senate Committee, and Hon. William P. Hepburn and Hon. Washington Gardner, of the House Committee, who served under General Rosecrans, Colonel Hepburn having been long a member of his staff, will make brief addresses.

The commitment service will be by Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of St. Patrick's Church.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of our members.

Those members expecting to attend should promptly notify the Corresponding Secretary, that proper arrangements may be made for them at the ceremonics.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

May 2, 1902.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed circular will inform you in regard to the programme which the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will follow in the re-burial of GENERAL ROSECRANS' remains at Arlington.

If your organization will do us the honor to appoint a delegation of four members to represent you on that occasion, a

carriage will be at your service, and seats will be reserved upon the platform at the Pavilion at Arlington.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Major W. P. Huxford, U. S. A., Recorder, Commandery of the District of Columbia, M. O. L. L. U. S.

Similar invitations were addressed to the Fiftcenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Association; Union Veteran Legion; Union Veteran Union; Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.; and the National Guard, District of Columbia.

May 2, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR: The enclosed circular will inform you in regard to the programme for the re-burial of General Rosecrans' remains at Arlington. Undoubtedly the members of General Rosecrans' family will esteem it a mark of very high respect if the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, so long attached to his headquarters, should be represented at the funeral. I am sure that the presence of any of your members will give great satisfaction to those of our Society who may be present.

Cordially yours,

H. V. Boynton,

Corresponding Secretary.

T. H. Smith, Treasurer, Society of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1708 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 12, 1902.

Dear General: The enclosed circular will give you the general features of the programme for the burial of General Rosecrans' remains at Arlington on the 17th of May next. Understanding that you were a member of his class at West

Point, the Society will be glad if you can make it convenient to attend the exercises, and will provide a carriage for you upon your signification of your intention to be present.

We understand that there are two other members of your class in the city, namely, General N. J. T. Dana and Colonel John S. McCalmont, whom we have also invited.

Very respectfully,

#### H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET, The Normandie, Washington, D. C.

A letter identical with the following to Lieutenant-General Miles was addressed to each of the Honorary Pallbearers:

May 13, 1902.

GENERAL: The ceremonies attending the burial of the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans will take place, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at the Pavilion at Arlington Cemetery, May 17th, at 11 a. M.

The family of the General will be gratified if you will serve as an honorary pall-bearer on that occasion, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will feel honored by your presence.

The funeral cortege will assemble at the Arlington Hotel at 9.30 on the morning of May 17th, and move from there promptly for the cemetery at 10 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.

 $\Lambda$  letter identical with the following to Secretary Hay was addressed to each Cabinet officer:

May 13, 1902.

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: The ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of General Rosecrans, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, will take place at the Pavilion at Arlington Cemetery on Saturday morning, May 17th. The funeral cortege will start from the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The veterans of the Army of the Cumberland will esteem it a high honor if you can be present on that occasion. If, in the pressure of the daily duties devolving upon you, it is possible for you to attend, upon receiving notification to that effect, a carriage will be provided for you at the Arlington Hotel.

The President will attend, and will drive direct to Arlington, and it may be that course would be preferable to you, as it would probably save you much time. In that case you could start after the column and reach the Pavilion in time for the ceremonies.

The enclosed circular will give you the general outline of the ceremonies, and a programme more in detail will be hereafter issued.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

H. V. Boynton,

Corresponding Secretary.

May 14, 1902.

THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The burial of the remains of Major-Gentral William S. Rosecrans, long the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, will take place at Arlington Cemetery under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, on May 17th instant.

The funeral cortege will leave the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day.

The family of General Rosecrans and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland would consider it an honor if the Commissioners of the District could attend these ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. Boynton,

Corresponding Secretary.

Each member of the Reception Committee was addressed as follows:

May 13, 1902.

GENERAL: The ceremonies attending the burial of the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans will take place, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at the Pavilion at Arlington Cemetery, May 17th, at 11 a. M.

You are respectfully requested to act with General John F. Weston, General E. A. Carman, Colonel G. C. Kniffin and Major John Tweedale, as a Committee to precede the funeral cortege to Arlington, and there receive the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and conduct them to their seats upon the platform.

The funeral cortege will leave the Arlington Hotel promptly

at 10 o'clock. It is the intention of the President and his Cabinet to drive directly to the cemetery in advance of the arrival of the column. A carriage will be at the Arlington Hotel for your Committee at 9:30 A. M., May 17th.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the following requests, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy courteously furnished the Marine Band, and secured the attendance of the Battalion of Marines:

May 13, 1902.

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The burial of the remains of GENERAL ROSECRANS will take place, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Arlington Cemetery, next Saturday, May 17th. It will be a military funeral, and the War Department will furnish for the escort four troops of Cavalry, a Battery of Artillery and the Engineer Battalion.

If the Navy Department could be represented by the presence of the Marine Corps, the friends of General Rosecrans and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland would esteem it a great bonor.

The column will be formed in the vicinity of the Arlington Hotel in time to leave promptly for the cemetery at 10 o'clock. The foot troops will be dismissed at the aqueduct bridge, so as not to impose the march from that point to the cemetery upon them.

A programme in detail will be sent you by Thursday.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Through the courtesy of Mr. T. E. Roessle, proprietor of the Arlington, the spacious parlors of that hotel were placed at the service of the Society for the assembling of the funeral party. This also gave the troops the advantage of the wide plaza in front for their formation.

White House, Washington, May 14, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I have pleasure in saying that an Order has already been issued in regard to the matter to which you refer.

Enclosed I send you a copy of the Order.

Very sincerely yours.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,

Secretary to the President.

General H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary, etc., Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, without waiting for a request, had ordered that all veterans of the civil war in the service of the government in Washington should be allowed to participate in the ceremonies.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that such employes of the Executive Departments, the Government Printing Office, and the Navy Yard and Station at Washington, D. C., as served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late Civil War shall be excused from duty on Saturday, the 17th instant, to enable them to attend the ceremonies incident to the re-burial of the late Major-General W. S. Rosecrans.

(Signed,) Theodore Roosevelt.

WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 1902.

May 15, 1902.

Dear Mr. Cortelyou: Many thanks for your courtesy in forwarding a copy of the order of the President. If it can be done without interrupting him, will you please express my personal thanks, and assure him that the family of General Rosecrans and the veterans of the *Army of the Cumberland* will always hold in lasting remembrance his attention to this occasion which touches them all so deeply.

You will notice that in the enclosed circular we have included the President among those who will make brief remarks. While I clearly remember his statement that he did not desire to make an address, since he was so soon to appear as the chief speaker on Memorial day, still it did not seem just the thing to me to leave him out entirely, and simply mention him as one attending. Of course, the matter will be wholly within his wishes, but as none are to do more than make a few remarks, if he will simply take part in a few sentences, it would not only gratify all present, but our friends throughout the country.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the President, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES, commanding the army, issued the order for the formation of the escort:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 13, 1902.

COMMANDING OFFICER, FORT MYER, VIRGINIA.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Lieutenant-General commanding the army directs that a funeral escort consisting of the Third Battalion of Engineers, Second Squadron, Second Cavalry, and the Fourth Field Battery, is designated for the funeral of the late General William S. Rosecrans, and will form near the Arlington Hotel in time to leave there at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, May 17th.

The escort will conduct the remains to Arlington Cemetery, where funeral services, with military honors, will be held. One troop of cavalry, with funeral caisson, mounted bearers and flags, will report at Speake's undertaking rooms, 940 F Street, Northwest, receiving remains at 9:30 A. M., and accompany them to the escort at the Arlington Hotel, where the honorary pall-bearers and other persons attending the funeral will join the column in carriages.

The Engineer Battalion will be accompanied by its band, and upon arrival at the Aqueduct Bridge the battalion and band will form in line, saluting the remains as they pass, and then be dismissed. The battalion commander will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene D. Dimmick, Second Cavalry, for further instructions. The Second Cavalry band will place itself at the head of the column as the latter enters Fort Myer, and will furnish music for the remainder of the ceremony. The Field Battery will fire the salvos, or the Cavalry, dismounted, fire volleys as may be desired.

Should the Battalion of Marines form part of the escort, it will be dismissed at the Aqueduct Bridge, as directed for the Engineer Battalion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUGENE D. DIMMICK, Second Cavalry, is designated to command the escort, and will confer for further particulars with General II. V. Boynton.

Very respectfully,

GEO. ANDREWS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Washington, May 20, 1902.

MY DEAR MAJOR: What would official pageants in Washington be but for you? I never have anything to do with one that I do not at once find myself under the deepest obligations to you, to your assistants and your men.

Let me thank you most earnestly for your attention on Saturday at the re-burial of GENERAL ROSECRANS. The work of your force was perfect in giving the great column free space for movement, and everybody interested appreciated it very highly—but no one more than,

Your friend,

H. V. Boynton.

Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Metropolitan Police.

May 22, 1902.

MY DEAR COLONEL: Will you please accept for the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and for myself personally, this expression of the gratitude we feel for the attention which you gave to the preparations connected with the ceremonies of Saturday last. It was a matter of common remark on all sides that no great occasion has passed off in Washington with greater smoothness and success than that which you were so largely instrumental in organizing.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Colonel George Andrews, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

#### PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1902.

## BURIAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS,

AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, MAY 17, 1902.

The funeral cortege will leave the Arlington Hotel (Vermont Avenue and I Streets N. W.) promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. The assignment to carriages will begin at 9:30 o'clock.

The escort will consist of the following Regular troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene D. Dimmick, Second U. S. Cavalry, commanding, preceded by a platoon of Metropolitan Police:

Band of the Corps of Engineers.
Third Battalion Corps of Engineers.
The Battalion Marine Corps.
Fourth Battery Field Artillery.
Four Troops of the Second Cavalry.

Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D. Caisson.

Honorary Pall-bearers.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.
MAJOR-GENERAL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A.
BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. BAIRD, U. S. A.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, U. S. A.
BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, U. S. A.
COLONEL FRANK G. SMITH, U. S. A.

COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. M. C.

BREVET MAJOR WILLIAM P. HUXFORD, U. S. A.

MAJOR JOHN M. FARQUHAR, U. S. V.

COLONEL HENRY MAY, D. C. N. G.

HON. GEORGE W. STEELE, M. C.

H. CLAY EVANS, Quartermaster's Sergeant. U. S. V.

#### Family.

President and Cabinet.

Joint Committee of Congress:

#### From the Senate:

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

HON, JOHN C. SPOONER.

HON. WILLIAM B. BATE.

HON, EDMUND W. PETTUS.

Colonel Daniel M. Ransdell, Sergeant-at-Arms.

#### From the House:

HON. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN.

Hon, Montague Lessler.

HON. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

HON. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

Hon. Eugene F. Loud. Hon. George W. Steele. HON, CHAMP CLARK.
HON, GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

HON. WASHINGTON GARDNER.

Colonel Henry Casson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Classmates of General Rosecrans at West Point:

GENERAL N. J. T. DANA.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

COLONEL JOHN S. McCalmont.

Representatives of the following Organizations in Carriages:

District of Columbia Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Union Veteran Legion.

Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic.

Union Veteran Union.

Commander, National Guard, District of Columbia and Staff.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. V.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and other attending veterans.

Committee to receive the President and Cabinet at the Cemetery:

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN F. WESTON, U. S. A.
MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE, U. S. A.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U. S. V.
COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN, U. S. V.

At the Pavilion at Arlington, Hon. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will preside, and make opening remarks.

The Quartette Choir of St. Patrick's Church will render "Lead, Kindly Light."

Brief remarks will follow from President Roosevelt, Senator J. B. Foraker, Representatives W. P. Hepburn, C. H. Grosvenor, and Washington Gardner.

At the close of these exercises at the Pavilion, the cortege will move to the grave.

Commitment service by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., closing with "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Quartette.

Taps.

Salvo of artillery.

By direction of the Executive Committee.

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Note.—It will be observed that the place of assembly has been changed from 940 F Street N. W. to the Arlington Hotel.

The funeral column moved promptly from the Arlington at the hour named. The carriages were occupied, as indicated below. The President, Secretaries Root and Hay, and the Postmaster-General drove direct from the White House to Arlington.

REVEREND D. J. STAFFORD, LL. D.

# Honorary Pall-Bearers:

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A. GENERAL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A.

GENERAL THOS. M. VINCENT, U. S. A.

GENERAL GEO. L. GILLESPIE, U. S. A.

GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD and party.

GENERAL JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A. COLONEL FRANK G. SMITH, U. S. A. COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. M. C. HONORABLE H. CLAY EVANS.

Major W. P. Huxford, U. S. A. Major John M. Farquhar, U. S. V. Colonel Henry May, D. C. N. G.

GOVERNOR AND MRS. JAMES K. TOOLE. MRS. H. V. BOYNTON. EDWIN WARREN TOOLE.

HONORABLE CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AND MRS. DEPEW.

CARL F. ROSECRANS.
MISS ANITA D. ROSECRANS.
GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.
JOSEPH PORTER TOOLE.

## Five Congressional Carriages:

(From the Senate.)

Honorable Joseph B. Foraker.

Honorable John C. Spooner.

Honorable Redfield Proctor.

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. BATE.

Honorable Edmund W. Pettus.

Colonel Daniel M. Ransdell, Sergeant-at-Arms.

(From the House.)

Speaker D. B. Henderson.

HONORABLE WILLIAM P. HEPBURN.

HONORABLE CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

Honorable Eugene F. Loud.

HONORABLE GEORGE W. STEELE.

HONORABLE WASHINGTON GARDNER.

Honorable Montague Lessler.

HONORABLE WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

HONORABLE CHAMP CLARK.

HONORABLE GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

COLONEL HENRY CASSON, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## Classmates of General Rosecrans at West Point:

GENERAL N. J. T. DANA.

GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET.

COLONEL JOHN S. MCCALMONT.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Union Veteran Legion.

Encampment No. 23, Union Veteran Legion.

Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.

Union Veteran Union.

National Guard, D. C.

15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. V. (Twenty-two in carriages.)

GENERAL CHAS. F. MANDERSON.
GENERAL JAMES BARNETT.
COLONEL J. W. STEELE.
JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN, U. S. Supreme Court.

COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON.
MAJOR WM. H. LAMBERT.
COLONEL ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY.
COLONEL R. H. PRATT, U. S. A.

Mrs. G. C. Kniffin and party.

MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE.
CAPTAIN FRANK G. BOURN.
MRS. MARY B. NEWCOMBER.
MISS MARGUERITE B. NEWCOMBER.

MRS. E. S. STURGESS.
MISS MARIE BOYNTON.
MISS META BOYNTON.
MISS ALMA TRUAX.

GENERAL JOHN EATON.
COLONEL HENRY S. COHN.
CAPTAIN JOHN SPEED.
MAJOR WILLIAM R. LOWE.

COLONEL JOHN CLEM, U. S. A.

Honorable Edgar Weeks.

General E. P. Ewers, U. S. A.

Honorable Robert J. Wynne, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Major J. T. Woods.

MAJOR W. H. PUGH.

Mr. J. T. CANNON.

CAPTAIN T. W. TALMADGE.

Two carriages for the Press.

Two carriages to precede cortege containing Committee to receive the President and Cabinet at the Arlington Pavilion:

Brigadier-General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Brigadier-General John F. Weston, U. S. A.

MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE, U. S. A.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, U. S. V.

COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN, U. S. V.

The quartette of St. Patrick's Church.

There was an immense attendance at the cemetery, the spacious Pavilion was crowded, a mass of veterans pressed about it to be within hearing of the speakers, and besides these there were several thousand in the grounds who had taken advantage of President Roosevelt's thoughtful order allowing all veterans to attend.

The imposing military column was perfect in organization and movement. It was composed exclusively of Regulars and Marines. Major Richard Sylvester, Chief of Metropolitan Police, rendered most effective service in keep-

ing the points of formation and the line of march entirely clear.

Upon arriving at Arlington, General J. C. Breck-inridge, Chairman of the Committee to receive the President and his Cabinet, with his Associate Committeemen, General Weston, General Carman, Colonel Kniffin and Major Tweedale, received and conducted the distinguished participants to their seats.

The following from the *Evening Star* of May 17th will show the impression which the event made upon Washington:

### TRIBUTE TO A SOLDIER.

Great Men at the Grave of General Rosecrans.—Roosevelt Speaks.— Eulogies by Henderson, Foraker and Others.—Great Military Demonstration at Arlington.—Many Public Men Present.

The President of the United States, members of his Cabinet and men well known in public life and in the army, gathered to-day to pay the last honors to General William S. Rosecrans. Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland paid a loving final tribute to their dead Commander. The services at Arlington, where lie so many of the loved Union dead, were simple and impressive. There was an absence of ostentation.

It was a gathering of men, many of them veterans of the Civil War, who shed tears at the grave of the man they loved as a soldier leader. The man who was such a conspicuous figure in the war for the preservation of the Union was consigned to the earth of the old home of the leader of the "lost cause," against whom he fought. It was an occasion replete with pathos and with patriotism.

The morning was misty, and from the lowering clouds there came at times spirts of rain. As the procession reached the historic place of the dead the sun burst through the clouds as if nature were anxious to participate in the exercises and had

taken this means of expressing her feelings for the man whose memory was to be honored.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made a speech that will stamp him for all time to come as a man who can rise to an occasion of the kind, and who has the ability to express himself in the interest of furthering the patriotism that animates the people over which he rules.

On the stage were three venerable soldiers of the government, men who were classmates of General Rosecrans. Towering above all was the commanding form of General James Longstreet, who fought valiantly in the Confederate cause. Beside him were General N. J. T. Dana and Colonel John S. McCalmont. On the stage there were also representatives of the Union Veteran Legion, the Union Veteran Union, the Grand Army of the Republic, the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

After the services, which included the addresses by the President and other distinguished personages, the body was lowered to the grave in a foremost place in the home of the Union dead. Throughout the services there was a feeling of awe and reverence on the part of the assemblage. Only once or twice did applause follow the words of the speakers, and then it was when a patriotic sentence or inspiration made it almost incumbent upon the listeners to attest their appreciation.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD, who fought throughout the Civil War, sat with bowed head as he listened to the speeches. Brought back to him forcibly was the history of the great struggle. At his side were others of the honorary pall-bearers, all of whom had seen service in the great war.

The body of General Rosecrans was brought to this city for reinterment from Los Angeles, California. His death occurred about four years ago.

The funeral cortege formed in front of the Arlington Hotel

at 9:30 o'clock. Many persons distinguished in official life and in the army of the United States gathered there an hour before. Strapped to a caisson was the casket containing the body of the dead warrior. Members of the Loyal Legion and other military organizations mingled in the crowd in front of the hotel. The sound of a trumpet brought the soldiery into place in the procession.

The escort consisted of the following regular troops: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUGENE D. DIMMICK, Second United States Cavalry, commanding, preceded by a platoon of the Metropolitan Police; band of the Corps of Engineers; Third Battalion, Corps of Engineers; the Battalion Marine Corps; the Fourth Battery Field Artillery, and four troops of the Second Cavalry. The procession moved promptly at 10 o'clock.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, who was a lifelong friend of GENERAL ROSECRANS, having served with him during the Civil War, and who is Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, under whose auspices the services were held, had charge of the arrangements.

An hour before the cortege arrived at Arlington a large crowd was gathered within the Pavilion. Grand Army of the Republic veterans, men who had fought with "Old Rosy" in the fierce campaigns for the preservation of the Union, were much in evidence. Tears welled to their eyes as they recalled the days of camp and field. There were many women in the audience. A number of the forward rows of seats were reserved for the distinguished guests of the Army of the Cumberland.

The President arrived shortly in advance of the funeral procession. In the President's carriage were Postmaster General Payne and Secretary of War Root. The President and party were met at the entrance of the Pavilion by the reception committee. General Breckingide, chairman of the committee, grasped the President's hand cordially. President Roosevelt wore a long frock coat of black. He raised his





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high silk hat, a word was exchanged with the members of the committee, and he took his place on the stand. Secretary Cortelyou accompanied the President's party, and occupied a seat next to Secretary Root. The audience arose as the President came in view.

The sound of a dirge by the Second Cavalry Band announced the approach of the funeral party. The head of the column passed the Pavilion and around to the North, where it came to a stop, when eight Sergeants of the Second Cavalry carried the casket to the Pavilion and placed it upon the dais in front of the platform. The casket was draped with the American flag. A bouquet of La France roses tied with ribbon of purple and a sheath of ferns and immortelles were on the casket. Following the casket were Governor and Mrs. Toole, of Montana, and Miss Rosecrans. Mrs. Toole was a daughter of General Rosecrans. A son and grandson of General Rosecrans came next. Senator DePew, General Boynton and others of the distinguished party followed. The members of the family took seats next to the casket.

Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, who later delivered an oration, called the assemblage to order.

After the noted Quartette Choir of St. Patrick's Church had rendered "Lead, Kindly Light," GENERAL HENDERSON spoke as follows:

Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:

You have assigned to me the sacred duty of presiding to-day when you are about to lay away to his final rest your old Commander, Major-General William Starke Rosecrans. Few generals of the Civil War had a stronger hold upon the officers and men who fought under their command. They respected, they loved him, and that love is attested by this act of yours in bringing the body of your old Commander from the Golden Gate to lay him away in your midst in this sacred and historic City of the Dead.

While the history of Carnifex Ferry, luka, Corinth, Stone's River and Chickamanga will be his great monuments as a soldier, his grave at Arlington Heights will be a sacred spot visited by you and your descendants and the lovers of liberty throughout the coming centuries.

I am not a soldier worshiper, if the only claims of the soldier are marked by human graves or great victories to command the devotion, respect and love of the country. The soldier's aims must be analyzed and understood, and these must show that he comprehended that for which he fought, and that love of country rose above the ambition to be a great fighter. The plow is better than the sword; the school-book is a better guide than the work on military tactics; the builder is better than the destroyer; the maker of homes is better than the maker of graves, and yet if the work of the soldier is to protect the Plow, the School and the Home, he is entitled to the respect accorded to the valor of his heart and arm.

Following the life of GENERAL ROSECRANS, from his birthplace in Kingston Township. Ohio, to his resting place here, the faithful student of his life must credit his acts with the loftiest motives of a soldier. Educated at the Military Academy and graduating as an engineer, he soon resigned his commission to enter upon the struggles of a business life, and undoubtedly would never have been heard of as a soldier but for the Civil War and the call of his country to resume his sword.

In every position held by GENERAL ROSECRANS his noble character was manifest. As a soldier; as a Member of Congress; as Minister to Mexico; as Register of the Treasury; as an engineer and business man, he showed ability, integrity and an absolute devotion to the noblest ambitions of the American citizen.

I had the pleasure of serving under his command at the battle of Corinth, and also served with him in the House of Representatives where our relations became intimate and most friendly. He was one of the most fearless officers that I ever saw in battle. He seemed to be unconscious of danger. On the fourth of October, 1862, when the armics of Price and Van Dorn were pressing our lines and symptoms of our falling back were manifest, he suddenly dashed between the Federal and Confederate lines like the very spirit of war. He passed but a few steps in front of where I was. I can feel his presence yet. His hat had blown off. His firmly set face seemed as though he was made for a god of battle. Swinging his sword he called out to us:

"Stand by your flag and country, my men!"

How he escaped, God only knows. It seemed as though the very air was full of lead, and death was holding high carnival along his pathway, and yet fearless he rode into the very teeth of death, rallying successfully his men for the mighty struggle before them. That splendid, fearless, heroic dash was the death-knell to the armies of PRICE and VAN DORN.

At the battle of Stone's River, history tells us that his personal efforts saved the day. He was not found in the rear beyond the reach of bullets, but in the very front of the danger where shot and shell were making death's music. All about him men and horses were shot down in his immediate presence, and the reeling columns of the Federal Army were re-united by his fierce and fearless leadership. No detail escaped his eagle eye. Commands out of ammunition were directed by him to the spot where ammunition could be found. He did not wait for aides-de-camp to convey his orders, but would dash up and direct commanders of brigades and indicate the points in the field where ammunition was to be found, and ordered brigades to points of the field in order to strengthen the shattered lines.

No more fearless man ever faced death than this dear comrade who sleeps in our midst this morning.

General Rosecrans, sleep peacefully in the bosom of the country you fought to save. You have earned a rest in her bosom; but, General Rosecrans, no single grave can hold you,

for you will be buried in the hearts of all the soldiers who fought under your command, and in the hearts of an appreciative, grateful, loving country.

General Henderson then introduced President Roosevelt. The President had not expected to speak at any length, as he was to be the orator on Decoration Day in the same place. He, however, yielded, just before starting for Arlington, and agreed to speak for a few minutes. His stirring memorial address was therefore extemporaneous. He said:

Speaker Henderson; and you the Comrades of the Great Chief whose re-burial in the National Cemetery here at Arlington we have met together to commemorate:

The Speaker in his address has well said that the builder rather than the destroyer is the man most entitled to the honor among us; that the man who builds up is greater than he who tears down; and that our homage should be for the fighting man who not only fought worthily but fought in a worthy cause. Therefore for all time, not merely the people of this great reunited country, but the nations of mankind who see the hope for ordered liberty in what this country has done, will forever hold you, the men of the great Civil War, and the leaders like him whose mortal remains are to be put to-day in their final resting place, in peculiar honor, because you were soldiers who fought to build; you were upbuilders; you were the men to whose lot it fell to save, to perpetuate, to make stronger the great national fabric, the foundations of which had been laid by the men who fought under him whose home at Mount Vernon stands as an equally prized memorial of the past with Arlington. It is no chance that has made Mount Vernon and Arlington here in the neighborhood of Washington, the



Theodore Roosevela



two great memorials of the nation's past. One commemorates the founding and the other the saving of the nation. If it were not for what Arlington symbolizes, Mount Vernon would mean little or nothing. If it were not for what was done by Rose-CRANS and his fellows, the work of Washington would have. erumbled into bloody chaos and the deeds of the founders of this Republic be remembered only because they had begun another of the many failures of the spirit of liberty in this world. Without the work you did, the work of the men who fought to a successful close the Revolution would have meant nothing. To you it was given to do the one great work which if left undone would have meant that all else done by our people would have counted for nothing. And you left us a re-united country, and therefore the right of brotherhood with and of pride in the gallantry and self devotion of those who wore the gray. who were pitted against you in the great struggle. The very fact that we appreciate more and more as the years go on, the all importance to this country and to mankind of your victory that very fact makes it more and more possible for us to recognize in the heartiest and frankest manner the sincerity, the selfdevotion, the fealty to the right as it was given to them to see the right, of our fellow Americans against whom you foughtand now the reunion is so complete that it is useless to allude to the fact that it is complete. (Applause.) And you left us another lesson in brotherhood. To-day you come here, comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, the man who had a commission and the man who fought in the ranks, brothers, because each did what there was in him to do for the right. Each did what he could and all alike shared equally in the glory of the deed that was done. Officer and enlisted man stand at the bar of history to be judged not by the difference of rank, but by whether they did their duties in their respective ranks. (Applause.) And oh, of how little count, looking back, the difference of rank compared with the doing of the duty! What was true then is

true now. Doing the duty well is what counts. In any audience of this kind one sees in the highest official and social position men who fought as enlisted men in the armies of the Union or in the armies of the Confederacy. All we ask is, did they do their duty? If they did, honor to them! Little we care what particular position they held, save in so far as the holding of exalted position gave the man a chance to do great and peculiar service.

I shall not try to eulogize the dead General in the presence of his comrades, in the presence of his fellow countrymen who have come to honor the memory of the man against whom they were pitted in the past—who come here because they now, like us, are Americans and nothing else, devoted to the Union and to one flag. (Applause.) I shall not try to speak of his services in the presence of those who fought through the Civil War, who risked the loss of life, who endured the loss of limb, who fought as enlisted men or came out boys not yet ready to enter college, but able to bear commissions in the army of the United States as the result of three or four years of service with the colors. There are those of each class of whom I have spoken who have addressed or will address you to-day. They are entitled to speak as comrades of the great dead. But the younger among us are only entitled to pay to the great dead the homage of those to whom ordered liberty has been handed down as a heritage because of the blood. and of the sweat, and of the toil of the men who fought to a finish the great Civil War. Great were the lessons you taught us in war. Great have been the lessons you have taught us in peace since the war. Sincerely and humbly the men who came after you hasten to acknowledge the debt that is owing to you. You were the men of the mighty days who showed yourselves equal to the days. We have to-day lesser tasks; but shame to us if we flinch from doing or fail to do well these lesser tasks, when you carried to triumphant victory a task as difficult as that which was set you! Here, in the presence of one of the





A. Doraker

illustrious dead whose names will remain forever on the honor roll of the greatest Republic upon which the sun has ever shone, here in the presence of the dead, it behooves all of us, young and old, solemnly and reverently to pledge ourselves to continue undimmed the traditions you have left us; to do the work, whatever that work may be, necessary to make good the work that you did; to acknowledge the inspiration of your careers in war and in peace; and to remind ourselves once for all that lip loyalty is not the loyalty that counts. The loyalty that counts is the loyalty which shows itself in deeds rather than in words; and therefore we pledge ourselves to make good by our lives what you risked your lives to gain and keep for the nation as a whole. (Prolonged applause.)

General Henderson next introduced Senator Foraker, who served under General Roscrans, and represented the Senate:

Mr. Speaker, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I had only a slight personal acquaintance with GENERAL ROSECRANS, and yet my relations to him were such that I had occasion to study him, and to know him tolerably well in all the characters in which he appeared before the American people.

He was born in Ohio; he was educated there, and was sent from there to the Military Academy at West Point. Later, when he resigned from the Regular Army, he returned to Ohio, and established his legal residence there, and continued a citizen of that State until the beginning of the Civil War, when he reentered the military service as Colonel of the 23d Ohio Regiment.

In that organization there was a most remarkable collection of great men, who were destined to render distinguished public services. With Rosecrans as Colonel, were associated E. P. Scammon, who afterwards became a prominent General in the

Union Army; Stanley Matthews, who subsequently became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Rutherford B. Hayes, who made a splendid record as a soldier, attaining the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and who afterwards became President of the United States; and also William McKinley, who rose from the rank of private in Company E of that Regiment to be its Major, and whose name as President of the United States has become familiar to the whole world.

These associations made General Rosecrans endeared to all Ohioans. But there was more still to attach the people of that State to him.

His first service was in West Virginia. He there commanded a number of Ohio Regiments, among them the 12th, which was recruited in that part of the country where I lived, and the Colonel of which was killed in the battle of Carnifex Ferry where General Rosechans commanded.

If I had had no other relation than these to GENERAL ROSECRANS, they would have been sufficient to have interested me in his character, and to have led me to study his qualities and appreciate his splendid services; but it was my fortune to serve for a time in a humble capacity in the Army of the Cumberland while he was its Commanding General.

There is no impression made on the mind of a young volunteer that is deeper or more lasting than that which he acquires of his Commander.

GENERAL ROSECRANS came to the Army of the Cumberland a growing man. His successes in West Virginia, and at Iuka and Corinth, had given the country and the Army a constantly increasing confidence in his ability to handle troops, plan campaigns and successfully fight battles.

At Stone's River, his first battle after he took his new command, he more than vindicated all expectations. In no contest

of the war was the Commanding Officer put to a more severe test than he was on that field. He had carefully and skillfully planned the disposition of his troops and the part assigned to each wing and division of his army, but at the very outset of the first day's battle his right wing was overwhelmed, and his whole army put in jeopardy.

In the midst of a most furious storm of battle he calmly, yet quickly, energetically, and with splendid executive ability, hurried re-enforcements from the left to the right, formed a new line, most advantageously placed his batteries and supports of infantry, and made ready for the successful resistance and repulse of an on-slaught that seemed almost irresistible.

In the accomplishment of this re-formation of lines and splendid result he showed not only his capacity for command, but also a bravery and heroism that excited the admiration of all his troops. There was no fire of musketry or artillery too severe for him to ride into the midst of it to give his commands, and to personally superintend their execution. When officers about him suggested the possibility of defeat his answer was, "We will win this battle or die here."

It was his sound judgment, undismayed bearing, incomparable courage and fearless exposure of his own life that inspired his troops, and gave them the renewed courage and hope that finally won the victory.

I speak of his conduct in this battle because it was on that bloody field that GENERAL ROSECRANS gained the confidence and admiration of every man in the *Army of the Cumberland* down to the humblest private in the ranks. From that time forward that army was literally "his to command."

There is no time on this occasion to speak of other campaigns or other battles. It is enough to say that although after Chickamauga he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, yet his campaigns and movements had been so brilliant that

his reputation as a soldier will stand the scrutiny of history and forever excite the admiration of the students of military character and military men.

Others may speak of his public services in civil life. The honors thus conferred upon him were but an expression of the gratitude of his countrymen for his great contribution to the preservation of the Union, and the perfection of the Constitution.

In view of considerations such as have been named I felt it a duty to come here to-day, and say, as a representative of the State of his birth, and the State to which he always looked as his home, and also as a humble representative of the army he commanded when he rendered his most conspicious service, that his comrades regarded him as a man of lovable character, of sterling patriotism, of inflexible purpose, and as a soldier of uncommon ability, distinguished for his bravery, his daring and his heroism, and as a commanding general, who in the direct stress of hottest battle, ever showed himself cool, calm, collected, yet quick, energetic and resolute to execute his conceptions.

He was an extraordinary man. He belonged to a class of great men, who seemed to have been prepared for the great emergency he helped his country to meet.

He was cotemporary in Ohio with such brilliant minds and capable soldiers as General O. M. Mitchel, the great astronomer, the first commander of what afterwards became the Army of the Cumberland, General William H. Lytle, the soldier, lawyer and poet, and General Joshua W. Sill, in many respects the gentlest and most lovable sacrifice Ohio laid upon the country's altar in that great struggle. They were all men of much the same general character, they were all cultured, refined gentlemen, fit representatives of the highest and best types of American citizenship. Sill and Lytle had very similiar soldier experiences. They were both young, both commanded brigades under Rosecrans, and both were killed in battle—Sill while gallantly leading a charge at





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Stone's River, and Lytle while gallantly leading a charge at Chickamauga.

It is most fitting that he whom we to-day lay at rest should have a place in this beautiful spot with these sleeping heroes of the Nation. He well earned the great honor.

Soon the last of these distinguished commanders will have been laid to rest. As time passes these occasions become more and more solemn and impressive. They all have lessons for the living.

If there is one feature of this occasion more to be appreciated than another it is that as we meet here to pay final tribute to GENERAL ROSECRANS, we see gathered with us among the mourners at his grave distinguished soldiers against whom he fought, no one of them regretting the result of that great struggle, but all rejoicing in the fact that the Nation's victory was their victory as well, and that our union of States has been preserved for a common heritage, and a common blessing, to all our people, and that we are to go forward shoulder to shoulder, the Blue and the Gray alike, through the years of the future, to a common destiny greater and grander than any language has yet described.

Colonel William P. Herburn, Chairman of the House Committee, who served on General Rosecrans' staff, followed Senator Foraker.

## Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It was my good fortune at a time when General Rosecrans was in command of the Army of the Mississippi and the Army of the Cumberland to be a member of his military family. I had an opportunity to know him and to observe his military conduct, and with the enthusiasm of youth. I formed the highest estimate of his personal and professional worth. The reflections of forty years, and the experience that comes with age, have only strengthened the firm conviction that I then had, that General Rosecrans was one of the great military personages of his time.

In the opinion of many prominent military critics the strategy involved in his campaigns compares most favorably with that of any of the commanders on either side in the War of the Rebellion. The movements of his troops in the campaigns of luka. Corinth, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and Chattanooga, so far as they were depended upon, or could be controlled by GENERAL ROSECRANS, were beyond reasonable criticism, and it is a safe declaration that his movements, when not interfered with by others, were invariably crowned with success.

The critics of GENERAL ROSECRANS point to operations in the vicinity of Chattanooga as furnishing contradiction of the statement that has just been made. They point to the battle of Chickamauga as a disaster, failing to remember that the battle of Chickamauga was only one of the incidents of the Chattanooga campaign, which was undertaken for the purpose of securing Chattanooga to the Federal troops as the base of future operations; and it will be remembered that having secured that great prize of most successful strategy, the check his army received at Chickamauga did not result in the loss of the objective of the campaign.

There are other circumstances and other considerations to be thought of in connection with the battle of Chickamauga, entirely relieving General Rosecrans from the responsibility for whatever disaster occurred to Federal arms on that battlefield.

It must be remembered that advices from Washington to General Rosecrans persistently informed him that the Confederate troops were endeavoring to escape him. He was constantly urged to greater activity, lest Brage would escape—advices making necessary the dispersion of his troops to such points as, when the real facts were known, made concentration difficult and dangerous. No word of suggestion came to him that Longstreet and his veterans were being transferred from the Rappahannock to the Tennessee, and that the forces of Brage were augmented by twenty thousand troops that were the equals of any troops on earth.

In this battle occurs one of those curious instances, apparently trival in themselves, yet working results of most important character. One of the divisions was in the line of battle, but in echelon of brigades. A staff officer approaching from the refused flank got the impression that the division was not in line and so reported. To remedy the supposed evil, an order was given that did, in fact, make an interval in the line equal to a division front. This error was made fatal by the time of its occurrence. It was at the moment when Longstreet was delivering his impetuous attack, and it became possible for a portion of his advancing column to rush through this interval in the Federal line, cutting it in two, and making it possible to secure a flanking position on each fragment of the line.

Surely no fair critic could impose responsibility upon the General commanding for a disaster of this character. At the time of its occurrence General Rosecrans was on the right, and was on that portion of his line that was permanently separated from the balance of the army.

General Rosecrans was a careful student of the great campaigns. He was very familiar with them. He loved to talk about them. There were few military students more thoroughly familiar with this branch of his professional learning. While to most persons the General would seem to be of nervous temperament, prone to excitability, yet, as a matter of fact, in great emergencies, he was the personification of coolness. No emergency, no excitement, no approaching disaster deprived him of his capacity for thought, for concentration, for the use of that that he knew; and while it is true that he loved the higher studies of the art of war, yet he was never negligent of the minor affairs incident to the efficiency of an army. Clothing, rations, ordnance, transportation, ammunition, hospital supplies, all received the careful attention of the General commanding, and he was ever alert looking to the discipline and efficiency of his army.

New troops were not fond of the General. He made them work. He believed that drill was essential to discipline. The new soldier under such a commander rarely felt kindly to him, but later on, when he learned the value of discipline and of obedience, when he learned of the new power that came to him from these sources, his early impressions changed to those of admiration and affection. And there were few, if any, of our commanders that were more popular with the troops that had been for long time under his command than was General Rosecrans.

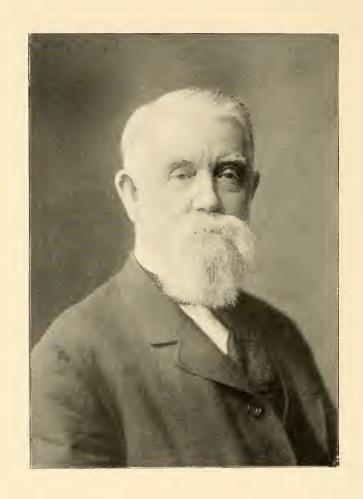
He was a lovable man and all those who knew him well did love him. Kind, considerate, amiable and usually gentle to his inferiors and his equals, they gave him unstintedly of their regard. But those who knew General Rosecrans best recognized in him a defect that militated greatly against his success as a commander of armies. While he was considerate and regardful of his inferiors and his equals, there was something in his temperament that put discord and sometimes enmity between him and his superiors in rank.

When in Virginia there was disagreement between him and McClellan, as there was between him and Grant, when he was in command of the Army of the Mississippi and Grant was his immediate superior.

After his promotion to the command of the Army of the Cumberland we find the same character of disagreement between the General and Halleck and the War Department. I am not capable of determining who, if either party in these controversies, was to blame. I simply speak of their existence and suggest the probable effect they may have had upon grave interests.

It is scarcely fair, in determining the merits of the general officers of the Federal Army evolved during the War of the Rebellion, to compare those who wrought in the earlier periods of the war with those who secured their greatest distinction towards its close, for the policy of the government was markedly different in those





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two periods. In the earlier one, the interference of the Washington authorities with the plans of campaigns and the purposes of distant commanders is known. In the latter part of the war, yielding to the pressure of a wise public opinion, the Washington authorities were compelled to desist from such interference and to permit the plans of generals to be unthwarted by either advice or command.

So, too, in the early days of the war, dispersion was the rule with the Washington authorities, and many inefficient armies and many mimic theaters of war existed. Later on, the wisdom of concentration of force was manifest. Army and army corps were brought together. A campaign involving the whole country was inaugurated under the direction of one man, the beneficent effects of which were seen in the capture of Atlanta and the surrender at Appointtox. If this policy of non-intervention on the part of the Washington authorities, this policy of concentration—the later policy of giving active, earnest support and co-operation to the two Generals commanding great armies had been inaugurated in Rosecrans' time, and he could have had that same measure of co-operation and support that was later given to SHERMAN and GRANT, who can tell what would have been the measure of his success? Who can say that he would not have been the great central figure of his time?

General Charles H. Grosvenor, of the House Committee, who also served with distinction in the Army of the Cumberland, was next on the programme. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I esteem it a high honor to be present to-day in the capacity which has been assigned to me. I deem it a much higher honor to have served in the War of the Rebellion in the old Army of the Cumberland under the chieftains who made that army immortal.

I had the honor to serve under General Rosecrans from the time he appeared at the head of the Fourteenth Army Corps in the fall of 1862, until his retirement from that army after the campaign of Chickamauga, so that I had abundant opportunity to know something of his character and achievements. He came to us with a good reputation already established. My distinguished friend, Colonel Herburn, has well described the characteristics of his achievements in Mississippi, and no man can do it better, for he was of the very operations which he has described. As I have said, General Rosecrans came to us with a reputation already established, and he found an army of no mean character and no poor record. It was an army which had already served under Sherman and Buell and had achieved at least a character for endurance and pertinacity if it had not already achieved a record of great victories. It had the material of the military artisan ready to command, and it was molded into the magnificent body that achieved immortality in its later career. No man was ever better calculated to organize an army and fit it for service than was ROSECRANS, and he took the material that assembled at Nashville, coming as it did from various directions and unorganized, so far as former organization was concerned, and molded it into a column of fighting men. not yet quite prepared for Stone's River, but which marched from Murfreesboro on the 24th day of June, 1863, an incomparable army. The Battle of Stone's River, fought under the immediate eye of Rosecrans, was his greatest achievement up to that day. It was fought under many disadvantages, the enemy being upon its own heath, as it were, and our army exposed to a long march in the most inclement of weather, and yet it was in this battle that ROSECRANS demonstrated his own personal fitness for leadership and won undying glory. When a portion of his army faltered and seemed to be going into confusion, it was the personal interference of Rosecrans. his personal dash and aplomb, his personal appearance in the very acme of personal danger that made him afterwards and from that

moment the idol of the Army of the Cumberland. No man would hesitate to go where Rosecrans led.

We remained six months at Murfreesboro. We had no fighting that we called fighting. We had no battles that we called battles. We had some affairs that in early days would have been described as great battles, but we did not so look upon them, and especially we did not so look upon them after the achievements of later days. Of all the results of the war nothing more grandly marked the true characteristics of Rosecrans as a soldier and his fitness for command than his organization of the army at Murfreesboro, the plan of his Tullahoma campaign and the results thereof. Bragg, securely lodged in the mountains on this side of the Tennessee, with his base at Chattanooga and his plans being perfected for aggressive movement, with his line of communication held securely in his own hands, and his operations among his own friends, found himself enmeshed in a series of strategical movements upon his right, upon his left and upon his center, that resulted in landing him upon the south side of the Tennessee River, hanging on by a tenacious but uncertain grip upon the mountains of Georgia. No army ever marched and fought in a more unpropitious condition of weather and roads than this army, and no army ever encountered greater obstacles piled in its pathway by nature than we did, and yet, as I have said, the middle of July found Bragg holding on by the willows, as it were, on the other side of the Tennessee. It was a brilliant campaign, grandly planned and successfully executed.

Of Chickamauga little can be said that is not a matter of public history. Bragg, finding himself maneuvered out of Tennessee, came back re-enforced by the splendid column of Longstreet, and assayed to revenge his disappointments and recover his lost ground. It was unfortunate, doubtless, that Rosecrans' army was divided and its constituent parts extended so widely, but the change of purpose on the part of Bragg undid to some extent the plans and purposes of Rosecrans, and made it necessary for the latter to move

his great army by the left flank in order to consolidate it into one body and present an unbroken front to the aggressive purposes of Bragg. That movement was done with a skill and power of mobilization never exhibited by Napoleon or Julius Cæsar, and it has long ago become a settled fact that rapidity of movement from point to point is the great assurance of military success. McCook, from his position on the extreme right many miles away from the center, was suddenly brought to the center and the center had been changed from Davis Cross Roads to Crawfish Springs. Of the battle I will not speak except to say that it was one of the bloodiest battles of modern times. Nearly twenty-five thousand men were killed and wounded, and the result was an advantage of position to the army of Rosecrans, for when it was all over and we were safely behind our suddenly improvised works at Chattanooga, Rosecrans' army was in a safe position, early preparing for an aggressive movement, while Bragg's army become powerless from that moment for ever assuming a successful movement again. student of great battlefields and great battle operations will not fail to recognize the disparity of the position occupied by Rosecrans on the 18th of September and that occupied by Bragg, Rosecrans on the north side of Chickamauga River was concentrating his army to meet the apparent change of purpose of Bragg, and was moving a great army by the left flank. He was suddently confronted by the perpendicular columns of Bragg's forces crossing the Chickamauga at three different points and suddenly striking him. So far as Bragg's army was concerned, I mean his original army, we would have had no trouble, for we would have gathered at Crawfish and Lee and Gordon Mills and successfully defeated his movement, but there came like a scourge upon a battlefield a great body of tried soldiers from the Army of North Virginia under the command of the intrepid Longstreet, who sits here upon this platform. He says in his report that he made twenty-five distinct assaults upon Snodgrass Hill. It seems to

me that he only made one, and that began somewhere in the neighborhood of from twelve to one o'clock and lasted until dark. It was the flower of the great Army of North Virginia. It was handled by officers of long experience and great efficiency and it came like a thunder bolt. It struck the battlefield at the river, coming from Dalton, and it crossed the battlefield, assailing at every point our lines, until its right was at Dry Valley Road, and wherever Union forces were found it struck with the mailed hand of a trained soldier, and it is due to history to say that the greatest achievement of that day on the Union side was the response to such a force as Longstreet brought and superadded to the army of Bragg and cast with such wonderful power against our columns.

I do not forget the intrepidity of the men who commanded our corps. I do not forget the magnificent old "Rock of Chickamauga," George H. Thomas, who stood amid the billows of apparent defeat and made it possible to extricate that army and bring it into Chattanooga in apparent good order. I do not forget any of these circumstances, but I give to Rosecrans, notwithstanding any criticism that may have been made of him, high commendation for the work he did.

He is dead. It was well and timely that his comrades brought his remains and deposited them in this grand place. It was well that he should occupy the position of highest honor in the burying ground of the great men who fought in the war. It is meet and proper that in this Parthenon of American glory Rosecrans should occupy a niche. He will not be forgotten. As the music of the seasons chants above his resting place, as the foliage of spring gives place to the seared and yellow leaf of autumn, as the birds sing in the morning light, there will come to this resting place of the hero thousands and tens of thousands who will in their hearts do honor and bestow grateful remembrance upon William S. Rosecrans, the gifted soldier, the trained and splendid citizen, the true patriot, the heroic dead.

Honorable Washington Gardner, of Michigan, a private soldier under General Rosecrans, a member of the House Committee, was the last speaker. He represented the Rank and File of the *Army of the Cumberland*. Following is his address:

An army like that of the Civil War period, made up as that one was, almost wholly of volunteers, is but the incarnation of the national spirit of patriotism and the visible manifestation of the national determination as set forth by the President and the Congress. In actual war the common soldier soon learns that the distinguishing features between him and the officers over him are of degree and not of kind. He finds, for example, that the difference between his uniform and that of his Captain, or Colonel, or General, is chiefly in the texture and the tailor, and not in the essential color; in the quantity, and not in the quality of the rations issued; in the number, and not in the intrinsic value of the dollars in which payment is made; in the measure of responsibility which each assumes, and not in the purpose for which it is exercised. The soldier gradually awakens to the fact that his interests and those of the officers are one and the same, and that all are mutually dependent.

Rosecrans' conduct and bearing toward the rank and file of his army was such that he gained and held their respect, their good will and their confidence. He was constantly solicitous for the material comfort and welfare of his men. He believed that soldiers well fed and well clothed were better fitted to endure and to fight than the ill clad and poorly fed. His men knew and appreciated their general's care for them and when, as during the siege of Chattanooga, they were reduced to scant rations, there was no murmur of complaint. It is due to Rosecrans to say that they were his well matured plans carried out immediately after he was relieved of the command at Chattanooga that resulted in breaking the force of the



Very truly yours Mastern for Farther



siege by replenishing the commissary stores of the well-nigh starving garrison.

General Rosecrans possessed that quality of personal courage which always commands the admiration of the common soldier. Those who saw his splendid bearing under fire on the extreme left at Stone's River in the early morning of December 31st, or near the imperiled center a few hours later, when blood from the severed head of Garaché bespattered his clothing, or when in the deepening twilight of the same day he rode his lines in close proximity to the enemy, or on that ill-starred Sunday at Chickamauga, when in the earlier part of the day he stood unmoved before the storm of lead and iron which rained with relentless fury upon him and his army, felt that here was a soldier true to the loftiest ideals of battle heroism. If any criticism is due from this standpoint of view, it is that, as commander of an army, he took too many risks upon his life. But Rosecrans was more than a provident care-taker of his men, and more than a soldier of unquestioned physical courage. As a general he brought things to pass. He had the ability to plan and to successfully execute campaigns.

When in the midst of current controversy, born of the rivalries, jealousies and misunderstandings, in a measure inseparable from attending conditions, have cleared away, and the steady light of impartial investigation and analytical examination is turned upon the great campaigns of the Civil War and men come to know better the obstacles met and overcome, as well as the results accomplished, WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS will then take his rightful place as one of the greatest in the secondary group of military chieftains who made possible the final and complete triumph of the Federal arms.

The strategy displayed in the campaign from Murfreesboro to Chickamauga Creek, in which Rosecrans successively and successfully maneuvered his adversary out of the fortified strongholds about Tullahoma, across the Cumberland Mountains, over the Ten-

nessee River, and out of Chattanooga, without a serious engagement, with the loss of very few men and no equipment, will challenge comparsion with any other like operation on either side during that gigantic struggle which called into requisition the best military talent of the Civil War generation.

Rosecrans never fought a losing battle, unless Chickamauga be so regarded. On that sanguinary field the contest was waged for Chattanooga as the stake. It is true the field was lost, but the town was held, and no flag but the Stars and Stripes ever floated above it from the day the Union army under Rosecrans entered. There never was a time from that day, in June, 1863, when the Army of the Cumberland broke camp at Murfreesboro in Middle Tennessee to the set of sun on September 20th, succeeding, in Northern Georgia, that it would not have been willing to give Chickamauga for the permanent possession of Chattanooga, which became the impregnable fortress protecting the new base of supplies and the mountain gateway through which the armies of SHERMAN and THOMAS moved to Atlanta and that of the former from Atlanta to the sea. The historian of the future will give Rosecrans more credit than he has vet received for the brilliant conception and masterful execution of the campaign which resulted in the capture and permanent possession of Chattanooga, "the heart of the Confederacy."

The nameless survivors of that mighty host, the men of the rank and file, whom he marshaled in battle array, whether in West Virginia or Northern Mississippi, in Central Tennessee or Northern Georgia, cherish his memory as that of the loved and trusted commander at whose summons they were ready to do, to suffer and to die, if need be, to consummate the most glorious civic and moral triumph of the 19th century, the preservation of the American Union by which government of the people was conserved, and the liberation of a race of immortal God created, God endowed beings from bondage, that the Nation might enter upon a new and nobler destiny.



Shafford

At the close of the last address the funeral party reentered the carriages, and with the cavalry and artillery escort proceeded to the burial lot. This is in the new southern addition to the cemetery, and is destined to be one of its most beautiful sections. The lot assigned through the interest of General Ludington, the Quartermaster-General, is a large one, and is in a commanding place. It overlooks the whole of Washington and the Potomac for miles.

The arrangements at the grave were perfect, owing to the attention and deep interest of Colonel A. B. Drum, the Superintendent. He had erected a canvas covering for those in attendance. Reverend Dr. Stafford read the impressive commitment service. The Quartette Choir rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The bugle sounded taps.

The Nation, through its representatives in all its departments, and the veterans of all its armies, had laid its great soldier and our beloved commander, in his final resting place.

The remains of General Rosecrans were brought from Los Angeles, California, without expense to the Society by Senator Chauncey Depew, who is a relative of the family. The General's only son, Carl F. Rosecrans, accompanied the casket.

Upon the arrival of the remains they were taken in charge by Mr. W. R. Speare, and cared for without charge. His services throughout were of the most painstaking and successful character, and his bill included only his actual outlay for carriages.

GOVERNOR and Mrs. Toole, and their children, and Miss Anita D. Rosecrans came on from Helena. Montana, to attend the ceremonies. Mrs. Toole is the General's eldest daughter.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

HELENA, MONTANA, May 27, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I write these few lines at the request of my family in the hope of conveying to you and to the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, some idea, at least, of the profound appreciation we feel for the noble and generous tribute to our father.

We realize how feeble words are to portray such emotions as fill our hearts, but we want you to know, if only from our assurances, that we are deeply grateful for everything that was done to prepare for the occasion. It was a memorable day for each one of us, and also for those who witnessed the ceremonies.

Nothing was left undone that might add to their harmony and beauty, and it must have, certainly, been very gratifying to you to see how perfectly all details were carried into execution.

We hope you will accept this simple expression from the fullness of our hearts of our gratitude and admiration for this superb proof of friendship for one who ever held you in loving memory. To bury the dead is a noble work, but when in doing so the wish of an old friend and comrade is carried out, what could be more gratifying?

During the years of his life, it was my privilege to hear my father speak of things nearest his heart, and I can assure you that he never mentioned your name, or that of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, without quick tears flooding his eyes.

He felt the separation from you all in his far off home, and

although he was happily surrounded by his family, his spirit often yearned for the old friends and the days so full of memory to you and to his comrades in the Society.

Hoping that some day, and in some way, we may give you proof of our gratitude,

Believe me,

Yours respectfully,

Anita D. Rosecrans.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I will ask your kindness in expressing to all the dear members of the Society our deep gratitude for the grand tribute paid by his beloved comrades to our loved and honored dead—our father and friend, General William Starke Rosecrans, commander of that gallant band of national defenders, the grand Army of the Cumberland.

Noble deeds well done live with, and after, those who performed them, and as long as life shall last the family of General Rosecrans will hold in tender regard their touching devotion to their dead commander, who in his life loved them in every beat of his great, noble heart.

Words are but weak and poor expressions of the heart, but, my dear General, you know how deeply we appreciate your beautiful devotion to our dear one in Arlington—you, true and noble comrades, who followed him unto the end!

May God bless you one and all, prolong your noble lives of sacrifice and fraternal love, and when life is over bring you to Him who is the "Resurrection and the Life."

I am, Yours, sincerly,

CARL F. ROSECRANS.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT,

# QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 23, 1902.

Mr. H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 22d instant that burial lots numbered 1858, 1859, 1862 and 1863, in the Southern Division, Officer's Section, in Arlington, Va., National Cemetery, be assigned for re-interment of the remains of the late Major-General William S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., and for the erection of a monument thereon; you are respectfully informed that the lots above noted have been assigned and will be noted on the records of the cemetery and of this office.

These burial lots are not designed for general family use, but there is no objection to the interment therein of the wife of the officer, if so desired.

Respectfully,

M. I. Ludington, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1902.

General H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

### DEAR GENERAL:

Replying to your favor of this date, requesting that the Society have the use of the pavilion at Arlington for the ceremonies attending the funeral of General Rosecrans, which I understand are to be held on the 17th proximo, I have to say that it will give me very

great pleasure to have the pavilion prepared for your use, as requested.

Very truly yours,

T. E. TRUE,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,

Depot Quartermaster.

May 22, 1902.

MY DEAR MAJOR:

I wish to express to you, not only for myself personally, but for the family of General Rosecrans and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, our earnest and most sincere thanks for the attention which you bestowed upon the preparations for the ceremonies at Arlington. I have never known arrangements so perfect as those completed under your direction, and everybody concerned feels under the deepest obligations to you and your associates.

Cordially yours,

H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary.

Major T. E. True, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

May 22, 1902.

COLONEL:

I desire to express to you in most emphatic terms the thanks which we all feel for the perfect arrangements supervised by you in the organization and movement of the escort, and for the measures taken by you for the preservation of order throughout the ceremonies at Arlington on Saturday last. The family of General Rosecrans and the veterans of the Army of the Cumberland very highly appreciate your attention which resulted in the most perfect arrangements I have known connected with any great occasion at Arlington.

With great respect, very truly yours,

H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary.

LIEUT.-COL. EUGENE D. DIMMICK, U. S. A.,

Fort Myer, Virginia.

FORT MYER, VIRGINIA, May 23, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., and extend thanks for myself and the officers of my command for your appreciation of our services at the ceremonies attending the burial of the remains of General Rosecrans on the 24th inst.

Very respectfully yours.

E. D. DIMMICK.

Lieut.-Colonel 2d Cavalry, Commanding.

May 22, 1902.

MY DEAR COLONEL:

In all my experience in Washington, I have never known more perfect arrangements on any great occasion at Arlington than those perfected under your direction for our ceremonies on Saturday last. The members of the family of General Rosecrans desired me to thank you in their name most cordially for your attention, and I desire to express to you for myself and for the Society of the Army of the Cumberland the same earnest thanks.

Cordially yours,

H. V. BOYNTON.

Corresponding Secretary,

COLONEL A. B. DRUM,

Arlington Cemetery, Fort Myer Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, May 13, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:

I regret very much that, owing to my necessary and prearranged absence in Cincinnati on the date of the ceremonies of the burial

of the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans, I shall be unable to serve as an honorary pall-bearer on that occasion.

I should be honored to be present in company with members of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, and appreciate the kind expression of the family of GENERAL ROSECRANS in desiring to have me serve.

Yours very truly,

Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

HOTEL GORDON.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:

I shall esteem it a high privilege to be present at the ceremonies attending the burial of the remains of General Rosecrans, under the auspices of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, and to serve as an honorary pall-bearer, in compliance with the wish of the General's family.

Yours very truly,
J. M. Schoffeld.

TO GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,
Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

No. 1773 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington, May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:

I feel more than honored at my selection as pall-bearer at the burial of my old friend, Major-General Rosecrans, on May 17th, and will be at the Arlington at 9:20 A. M. on that day to pay

my last tribute of respect to the earthly remains of that noble and eminent soldier. I assume that I will be expected to appear in uniform, and will do so unless I hear to the contrary.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier-General U. S. A., Retired.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

#### 1721 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE.

May 13, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I am in receipt of your note of this afternoon, requesting me to act as an honorary pall-bearer next Saturday.

I appreciate the honor conferred by the invitation, and accept with a high appreciation of the worth and personal distinction of the late General Rosecrans.

Very faithfully,

G. L. GILLESPIE.

1221 N STREET, N. W.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1902.

GENERAL:

I accept the honor, to serve as pall-bearer at the burial of the remains of the distinguished soldier and eminent citizen, Major-General Rosecrans, May 17th, 11 a.m.

I shall be at the Arlington Hotel at 9:30 on the morning of May 17th.

With high regard,

Very truly yours,

THOMAS M. VINCENT.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to respond, in reply to your invitation of the 13th instant, to serve as an honorary pall-bearer at the funeral services of our distinguished comrade, General Rosecrans, that I will be present to join with you and others in tribute to his imperishable memory.

Very respectfully,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:

I will attend at Arlington on the occasion of the re-interment of the remains of General Rosecrans on the 17th inst.

Yours,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I have received your letter of yesterday's date, and wish I could accept, but my engagements are such that it is a matter of great doubt whether I will be able to get away on Saturday morning. Please do not count on me, and do not provide transportation. If I can get away I will come in my own carriage.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN HAY.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR:

I want to thank you for your invitation of May 13th, to participate in the ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of General Rosecrans.

It will not be necessary to detail a carriage for me, as I shall drive over in my own if I can secure the time necessary.

Very truly yours,

L. M. Shaw.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

Washington, D. C.

### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General directs me to express his regrets, that expected absence from the city, Saturday, May the seventeenth, will prevent acceptance of the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to be present at the ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of GENERAL ROSECRANS at Arlington Cemetery.

C. C. Long,

Private Secretary.

#### OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR:

In the absence of the Postmaster General I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor to him of the 13th instant, concerning the ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of Major-General Rosecrans. Mr. Payne is at present in New York City, but is expected to return to Washington on Friday morning when his attention will be immediately called to your letter and suggestions.

Very truly yours,

F. H. WHITNEY,

Private Secretary.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1902.

DEAR SIR:

SECRETARY HITCHCOCK directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th, inviting him to be present on the occasion of the ceremonies attending the interment of the remains of General Rosecrans at Arlington Cemetery on Saturday, May 17th. and to express his regret that he will be unable to accept the same.

The delay in not earlier responding to your invitation has been occasioned by an effort on the Secretary's part to arrange, if possible, for a postponement of the engagements made for Saturday, so as to enable him to attend the ceremonies. This, however, he has been unable to do, and is therefore obliged, much to his regret, to indicate that he can not be present to-morrow, as he had hoped.

Very truly yours,

W. Scott Smith,

Private Secretary.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

 $Corresponding\ Secretary,$ 

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

City.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:

Your very kind invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies of General Rosecrans is received. I will go, unless something intervenes to prevent, but you need not detail a carriage for me, as I can take my own if it is possible for me to go.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

Washington, D. C.

KANSAS, EDGAR COUNTY, ILLINOIS, May 5, 1902.

MY DEAR COMRADE BOYNTON:

Your notice of April 30th, in regard to the interment of the remains of the dead hero, Major-General William S. Rosecrans, at Arlington, to take place May 17, 1902, is at hand, and in reply will say that in all probability 1 will not be there.

Many and many a time since the war have I thought of this grand man. I loved him and always thought well of him. The last time I met him was in the U. S. Treasurer's office at Washington, in the month of September, 1892.

If I visit Washington in October, of this year, I shall make it a point to visit the General's grave.

Sincerly and truly,

WM. McAdams, Sr.

# THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have notices of the burial at Arlington of GENERAL ROSECRANS, and it is my intention to be present on the 17th inst. I will try to see as many as possible of our members and urge them to attend.

Truly yours,

JAMES BARNETT.

#### SOCIETY OF THE

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.

My Dear General:—I am in receipt of your circular of 30th ult., and will arrange to have a meeting of our Association next week, and endeavor to have a delegation of our regiment to attend the ceremonies on the 17th; will advise you later as to number.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. M. BETTS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 2, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your note at hand. I will be with you on the 17th inst., unless some unforeseen and unexpected matter should interfere.

I am glad to know that our dear old comrade's bones shall find a resting place in Arlington. I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY.

National Headquarters Union Veteran Legion, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

Sir:—In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in naming the following members of the Union Veteran Legion to act as a delegation on the occasion of the re-burial of General W. S. Rosecrans' remains at Arlington on Saturday, May 17. 1902:

ADJUANT-GENERAL DENNIS O'CONNOR.
COLONEL H. L. DEAM, Encampment No. 69.
COLONEL J. G. DOUNTAIN, Encampment No. 23.
COLONEL JESSE M. ELMORE, Encampment No. 111.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot attend the ceremonies; a prearranged itinerary to visit a number of Encampments throughout the country is the reason for my enforced absence.

Very respectfully,
J. Edwin Browne,
National Commander Union Veteran Legion.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

DEAR SIR:-I will be there on the 17th.

Yours respectfully,

T. J. CANNON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Corresponding Secretary,

Army of the Cumberland.

GENERAL:—In response to your note of the 30th ult. addressed to Israel W. Stone and by him referred to these headquarters, I am directed by the Department Commander to advise you that he takes pleasure in granting your request for the use of seats at Arlington on the 17th inst., upon the terms suggested in your letter. It is suggested that Comrade A. W. Bogia of the War Department is accustomed to putting up and taking down the seats, and would doubtless accomplish the work with less expense and breakage than one who is not used to it.

By command of B. F. BINGHAM, Department Commander. B. F. Chase,

Assistant Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Washington, D. C., May 7, 1902.

H. V. BOYNTON, Secretary,

Army of Cumberland.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2d inst., inviting the Department Commander to appoint a delegation of four comrades to represent this Department at the re-burial of GENERAL ROSECRANS,

on May 17th, has been received, and I am directed to advise you that the same has been assigned. The Department Commander and three members of his staff will attend.

In the absence of definite instructions it is presumed that the carriage will be at the undertaker's establishment named, where our detail will assemble.

Very respectfully,

B. F. Chase,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Dear General:—I was very glad to get your circular letter of April 30th, and am delighted to hear of the splendid arrangements to honor the remains of dear old General Rosecrans. I will leave here on the 7th for Washington and certainly will remain over for the exercises.

Hoping to see you soon,

Sincerely your friend,

JNO. L. CLEM.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE ANZEIGER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 12, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—Will be with you Saturday to attend the funeral of General Rosecrans.

Your comrade,

HENRY S. COHN.

#### SOCIETY OF THE

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1902.

Comrade:—The following letter, to the officers of our Society, has been received from General H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Washington, D. C., May 2, 1902.

The enclosed circular will inform you in regard to the program for the re-burial of General Rosecrans' remains at Arlington. Undoubtedly the members of General Rosecrans' family will esteem it a mark of very high respect if the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, so long attached to his headquarters, should be represented at the funeral. I am sure that the presence of any of your members will give great satisfaction to those of our Society who may be present.

Cordially yours,

H. V. Boynton, Corresponding Secretary.

The ceremonies will take place at Arlington Cemetery, Saturday forenoon, May 17th.

The funeral cortege will move from Speare's Undertaker's Chapel, 940 F Street, N. W., Washington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on that day. Members attending will assemble at that place at 9:30 A. M.

Such troops as are available in the City of Washington will form the escort of honor, and all military organizations and societies in the District are invited to take part.

It is earnestly desired that as many of our Regiment will attend as possible. Badges will be provided in Washington.

A number of our members expect to take the 3:50-A. M. train on May 17th, Pennsylvania R. R., from Broad Street Station.

Very truly yours,

John F. Conaway, Secretary. Chas. M. Betts, President.

#### SOCIETY OF THE

## FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Dear General:—Your kind letter of the 2d inst., adressed to our Treasurer, has been handed to me. In answer, I would say, from the best information at present obtainable, it is probable that from forty to fifty of the survivors of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry will attend the ceremony of the burial of the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans at Arlington on May 17th. A circular has been issued requesting our members to assemble at 940 F Street, N. W., Washington, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on that day. I will be obliged to you for any further information or instructions you may be able to give.

Very truly yours,

John F. Conaway, Secretary, 15th Penna. Vol. Cav.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1902.

COLONEL CHAS. M. BETTS.

DEAR COLONEL:—The following is a list of those who attended the Rosecrans' obsequies:—

COLONEL C. M. BETTS.
LIEUTENANT C. S. HINCHMAN.
LIEUTENANT JOHN F. CONAWAY.
A. M. STICKNEY.
CORPORAL S. D. COZENS.
GEO. W. BISHOP.
SERGEANT E. W. ANDERSON.
E. J. POHL.
DANIEL SCULL.
SERGEANT J. W. BOWEN.
JOS. C. SQUIRES.

WM. H. LUSH.
FRANK M. CRAWFORD.
HORATIO N. OLIVER.
MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE.
MAJOR A. W. WILLS.
W. H. CARPENTER.
JOHN E. CRETH.
GEO. W. ECKERT.
JOHN O. STOKES.
CORPORAL GEO. H. HANSON.
W. M. PALMER.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. CONAWAY.

Washington, D. C., April 14th, 1902.

General:—Encampment No. 23, Union Veteran Legion, of which I have the honor to be Colonel, and of which the late General Rosecrans was a charter member, desires a part, with other patriotic bodies, in the reception and final interment of the remains of the General, which we understand is to take place next month. We desire to know whether we will be permitted such participation, and if so, whether as a body, or by a committee of our members. I have somehow received the impression that you have charge of the arrangements. If I am wrong, will you kindly put me in correspondence with some one who will give me the desired information.

Very respectfully,

J. G. DOUNTAIN.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1902.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt, this morning, of your courteous invitation of the 2d inst., to appoint a delegation of four members of the Union Veterans' Union to represent the Order on the occasion of the burial of the remains of Major-General Rosechans, at Arlington, on the 17th of this month, and to go with the funeral cortege in a carriage which you kindly provide.

I accept the invitation gratefully, as I was a warm personal friend of General Rosecrans, received my first promotion from him, in West Virginia, and served on his staff in the Department of the Missouri, and have to say that I shall be present, with three representative members of the Order, at 940 F Street, N. W., at half past nine o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. With great respect,

Sincerely and faithfully yours, in F. C. and L., R. G. DYRENFORTH,

Commander-in-Chief.

General H. V. Boynton, Cor. Secretary, Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

#### 1804 WYOMING AVENUE.

Washington, May 13, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL:—Thanking you for your polite invitation to attend the exercises at the burial of my classmate, General Rosecrans, at Arlington, I will feel it my duty to attend at the place appointed—940 F Street, Northwest, on the 17th inst.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,

Class of 1842, West Point.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Cor. Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I expect to be present on May 17th next, to pay the last official honors to our late Commanding General W. S. Rosecrans.

Very sincerely yours,

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE.

THE CHAPIN, 1415 CHAPIN ST.

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Cor. Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

DEAR GENERAL:—I expect to attend the ceremonies that will take place on the 17th inst.

Respectfully.

E. P. Ewers,

Colonel U. S. A., Retired.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 31, 1902.

· General H. V. Boynton, Washington, D. C.

My Dear General:—Please accept my thanks for *The Evening Star* giving account of the funeral obsequies of General William S. Rosecrans at Arlington.

I can never forget my service under him, and the high compliments paid me by giving me *verbal* orders of vital importance, instead of sending them through the regular channels. It was always a joy to receive his cordial greeting after the war was over. I may be counted among his admirers and sincere mourners.

Yours very truly,

PERRIN V. Fox.

Columbus, O., May 12, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

War Department, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your circular of April 30th notifying me of the funeral of Major-General William S. Rosecrans, which is to held at Washington on the 17th, received. I am very sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to be present at that time, as I am getting my things in shape to go away for the summer. I just received a note from General Barnett in which he states that he is going to attend. I should like very much indeed to be there, but, as I said before, it is impossible for me to get away at this time.

The Governor notified me yesterday that the appropriation for the monument on Mission Ridge had been made, and said he would appoint me one of the commision, and wanted to know if I would accept. I told him I would be very glad to do so. When the commission is appointed and we get in shape, we will want to consult with you in regard to the matter.

Yours truly,

W. F. GOODSPEED.

Headquarters District of Columbia Militia. Washington, D. C., May 16, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Wyatt Building, Washington D. C.

General:—In response to your much appreciated invitation, permit me to say that I may be prevented from paying, by

my presence, the last tribute of respect to the remains of General William S. Rosecrans, whom I knew so well and whom I held in the highest esteem. Arrangements have been made, however, for representation of the organization which I have the honor to command. Three staff officers will report to-morrow morning at nine thirty o'clock. If by any effort I can succeed in breaking away from an important business engagement, you may be certain I will do so.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. H. Harries,

Brigadier-General Commanding D. C. M.

#### Speaker's Room

House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your note of May 2d in regard to the ceremonies in connection with our old comrade, Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, and shall be pleased to act in the capacity indicated by the association.

Very sincerely yours.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

D. B. Henderson.

War Department, City.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMANDERY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, May 13, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Cor. Secretary, etc., City.

DEAR GENERAL:—I have the honor to state that consequent on the considerate suggestion of the *Society of the Army of the* Cumberland, most courteously communicated by you on the 2d inst., that this Commandery appoint a Delegation of Companions to represent it at the re-burial of the remains of Major-General William S. Rosecrans, at the Arlington National Cemetery. on the 17th inst., the Commandery has under authority conferred at a stated meeting held on the 7th inst., appointed

Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, U. S. A., Brevet Brigadier-General Maxwell Z. Woodhull, U. S. V., Colonel George A. Woodward, U. S. A., Captain Leverett M. Kelley, U. S. V.,

as such delegation.

It is also my pleasurable duty, pursuant to instruction given at said stated meeting, to express the sincere thanks of the Commandery—with which the distinguished soldier was in attiliation at the time of his demise—to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for the privilege accorded of being officially represented on the occasion.

Yours sincerely,

W. P. Huxford, Recorder.

Washington, D. C. May 12, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Enclosed please find a few poetic lines to my old commander, GENERAL ROSECRANS, that you may use somewhere, in the ceremonies of re-interment at Arlington.

Yours sincerely,

John A. Joyce.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.

# Rosecrans.

With roll of drum and blare of trump Beneath the radiant sun, A hero's dust we give to-day To glorious Arlington.

And as the ages roll along With all their changing plans, A royal host will sing in song The fame of Rosecrans. The hills of West Virginia And streams of Tennessee, Where Rosecrans battled bravely For the Flag that made us free,

Will keep his name in glory Adown the tides of time, Repeat his loyal story Through every land and clime.

And kneeling here in Maytime hours, We'll bless the true and brave, And decorate with sweetest flowers The patriot's lonely grave.

May 17, 1902.

Washington, May 2, 1902.

GENERAL BOYNTON.

MY DEAR SIR:—If possible I will be present at the re-interment ceremony at Arlington on the forenoon of the 17th inst.

I thank you for the considerate remembrance.

Yours very sincerely,

H. A. Kelley.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Cor. Secretary, War Department.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to receive the kind invitation to attend the ceremonies of the burial of the remains of my classmate and friend, the late GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, at Arlington, on the 17th day of May, and beg leave to assure you that it will be pleasing to me to attend at the time appointed.

May I ask if ladies will be expected to be present during the ceremonies?

Very respectfully,

James Longstreet, Commissioner.

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD IN NEBRASKA.

Омана, Neb., May 3, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.,

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your circular of the 30th ult., stating that ceremonies incident to the burial of the body of Major-General Rosecrans at Arlington will be held on Saturday morning the 17th of May.

I expect to go to Washington the coming week, and will probably be in that city on the 17th inst.

As I now expect to attend these ceremonies, I notify you in compliance with your suggestion.

Truly yours,

CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

#### 1369 Kansas Avenue.

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing a circular programme of the ceremonial observances contemplated, on the re-interment of the remains of General W. S. Rosecrans, at Arlington next Saturday, and kindly offering to provide a carriage for me, upon my signification of intention to be present at the exercises on that occasion.

I beg leave to accept with thanks your generous invitation. I have no doubt that General Longstreet and General Dana, to whom you have extended similar invitations, who, as well as myself, were in the class of 1842, with General Rosecrans at West Point, and who were personal friends of his, will be equally pleased as I, to accept the invitation.

General Rosecrans died on the 10th of March, 1898. At the request of the Secretary of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, I wrote for the Necrological proceedings of that year a sketch of General Rosecrans' services. It was supplemented, at my request, by a sketch from the pen of General D. S. Stanley, who had served under Rosecrans. As I was not in the Army of the Cumberland, nor had I seen service in the West, I made up my article from the records.

When General Rosecrans was Register of the Treasury, I had the pleasure of frequent conversations with him.

He was very friendly, and I honor his memory. Please accept personally the assurance of my esteem.

Truly yours,

JOHN S. MCCALMOT.

Boulder, Colo., May 10, 1902.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Forwarded from our Washington home by my wife, comes the notice of the re-interment of the remains of my dear old General Rosecrans, to take place at Arlington.

I cannot tell you how deeply I regret my absence just at this time. I honored, loved, trusted him—living, and should gladly participate in the ceremonies with which you, more fortunate, shall do reverence to his memory—dead.

I take this occasion of fresh mourning to offer you my poor thanks for the noble battle you have so long, so bravely and so successfully waged to secure to the hero the justice he was denied when it would have been a glory to him. I am especially glad—and I am sure he was glad—that the task fell to you. It could not have been in abler or more loyal hands.

In the name of the many old fellows, who, like me, shall be

deprived of the opportunity to be present with you, I tender to the General's fame a soldier's reverence, and to you a soldier's gratitude.

Faithfully yours,

W. H. Nelson.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, War Department.

COLDWATER, May 12, 1902.

MY DEAR BOYNTON:—It is with deep regret that I am compelled to advise you that I will not be able to attend the burial services of our dear, brave and gallant commander, GENERAL ROSECRANS at Arlington on the 17th inst. I shall spend the time during the burial services on that day in recalling the many noble deeds of the great soldier we so much loved.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Parkhurst.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Carlisle, Pa., May 5, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Washington. D. C.

Dear General:—It is my intention to be present at the ceremonics over General Rosecrans' remains in Arlington on the 17th inst.

Fraternally yours,

R. H. Pratt, Lieut-Col.

St. Augustine, Fla., May 3, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL BOYNTON:—In reply to your circular of April 30th, I write to inform you that I expect to be present at the cere-

monies attending the burial of the remains of General Rosecrans, at Arlington, May 17th.

My address in Washington will be *The Gordon*, on and after May 9th.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. Schofield.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, Cor. Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Washington, D. C.

#### SOCIETY OF THE

FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1903.

General H. V. Boynton.

DEAR COMRADE:—Please accept thanks for the circular of the Army of the Cumberland. Our Society will hold a meeting to-day at which time arrangements will be made for a representation at the services on the 17th. To further the object I will be thankful for 8 or 10 of the circulars if you can spare them.

Thanking you in advance, I am.

T. H. Smith, Treasurer, 1708 Mt. Vernon St.

Taylorville, Ky., May 4, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Cor. Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Dear General:—Circular letter of the 30th ult., received. If nothing happens to prevent, I will attend the ceremonies on the 17th inst.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SPEED.

#### UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Wyatt Building, City.

DEAR GENERAL:—I have yours of the 2d inst., relative to the ROSECRANS ceremonies. I doubt if I shall be able to be present. If I speak I agree to be brief.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. SPOONER.

May 27, 1902.

DEAR GENERAL:—I enclose you receipt for both checks for GENERAL ROSECRANS' funeral. I beg to thank you. I did not, as I told Mr. WYNNE, expect anything, as it was a public function, but I receive thankfully; can easily make use of it.

I shall long remember the beauty and solemnity of the scene.

Faithfully yours,

D. J. Stafford.

DEAR SIR:—The bearer, Mr. LAMPRECHT, is the leader of my quartette. I have had four hymns prepared; two for the pavilion and two at the grave. Will you kindly mention in your notices that the St. Patrick's Quartette will furnish the music. I have heard from the Rosecrans family that they are much pleased with your arrangements.

Faithfully yours,

D. J. Stafford.

Marion, Indiana, May 15, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear General: Yours of May 13th to me at Washington is at hand, and I regret very much indeed that I cannot be present and act as pall-bearer at the burial of the remains of

GENERAL WM. S. Rosecrans at Arlington, on May 17th. I have engagements here that preclude the possibility of my attending. I am very sorry indeed this is so.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. STEELE.

## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HISTORICAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Washington. D. C., May 2, 1902.

GENERAL HENRY V. BOYNTON,

Wyatt Building, City.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th of April, in regard to the occupancy of the pavilion at Arlington on the occasion of the burial of GENERAL ROSECRANS, and have to advise you that I have this day placed the same in the hands of Comrade Benj. F. Bingham, now the Department Commander, with a favorable recommendation, and I have no doubt but what he will take favorable action and advise you of the same.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
ISRAEL W. STONE,

No. 17 Twelfth St., S. E.,

Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

Mobile, Ala., May 3, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary,

Society of the Army of the Cumberland,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear General:—I have just received your circular of April 30th, informing me of the ceremonies that will take place

at the Arlington Cemetery, May 17th, over the remains of the late Major-General William S. Rosecrans.

I deeply regret my inability to be present. The U. S. District and Circuit Courts will then be in session, and my presence in Mobile before said courts will be indispensable. I yield to no one in admiration of General Rosecrans, and, under other circumstances, would be glad to pay my humble tribute to his memory.

Sincerely your friend and comrade,

M. D. WICKERSHAM.

459 P Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

Dear General:—Replying to your circular in reference to attendance at the funeral exercises of General Rosecrans, I assure you it would afford me great pleasure to do so, and trust that the occasion will be such as to do honor to the memory of such a distinguished patriot.

Very truly, etc.,

J. T. Woods.

#### THE RELIEF OF ROSECRANS.

It is fitting that a volume relating to the burial of General Rosecrans should include whatever is known of the inside history of his relief from command of the Army of the Cumberland after the battle of Chickamauga, which battle secured Chattanooga, the objective of the campaign.

The publication of "General J. D. Cox's Reminiscences of the Civil War," with its numerous and severe criticisms of General Rosecrans, alone would make it necessary for his friends to see that these are not allowed to pass unnoticed. When General Garfield, the chief of staff, is quoted by General Cox as joining in the criticisms, and furnishing the strongest material for them, the case becomes one demanding attention. General Cox was maligning the dead, and, therefore, the saying "speak nothing but good of the dead" cannot be quoted with either fairness or effect against those who now answer him.

His chapter on Rosecrans' campaign for Chattanooga was widely circulated as a magazine article as an announcement of the book itself. Such general publicity of error and injustice should not go without correction, even if put forth with the sanction of distinguished names.

General Cox gives General Garfield's version of his interview with Secretary Stanton, whom he met at Louisville when on his way to Washington, as the bearer of General Rosecrans' report, and under a request to present a full statement of the erroneous reports in circulation about the Chickamauga campaign and battle, and to represent the needs of the army. General Thomas had bidden him good-

bye with this appeal: "Garfield, you know the injustice of all these attacks on Rosecrans. Make it your first business to set these matters right."

In Scribner's Magazine for September, 1900, and in Vol. II, page 8, of General Cox's book, above mentioned, published later, the following appeared, being an extract from a chapter in the same vein on "The Chickamauga Crisis"—a chapter, by the way, full of serious errors:

"The Secretary of War was consequently prepared to show such knowledge of the battle of Chickamauga and the events which followed it, that it would be impossible for Garfield to avoid mention of incidents which bore unfavorably upon Rose-CRANS. He might have been silent if Mr. STANTON had not known so well how to question him, but when he found how full the information of the Secretary was, his duty as a military subordinate coincided with his duty as a responsible member of Congress, and he discussed without reserve the battle and its results. Mr. Stanton also questioned General Steedman, who was on his way home, and wrote to his assistant in Washington, for the information of the President, that his interviews with these officers more than confirmed the worst that had reached him from other sources as to the conduct of Rosecrans, and the strongest things he had heard of the credit due to THOMAS.

"Garfield came from Louisville to Cincinnati, where I was on duty at headquarters of my district, and found me, as may easily be believed, full of intensest interest in the campaign. I had been kept informed of all that directly affected Burnside, my immediate chief, but my old acquaintance with Rosecrans and sincere personal regard for him made me desire much more complete information touching his campaign than was given the public. Garfield's own relations to it were hardly less interesting to me, and our intimacy was such that our thoughts, at

that time, were common property. He spent a day with me and we talked far into the night, going over the chief points of the campaign and his interview with Mr. Stanton. His friendship for Rosecrans amounted to warm affection and very strong personal liking, yet I found he had reached the same judgment of his mental qualities and his capacity as a commander which I had formed at an earlier day. Rosecrans' perceptions were acute and often intuitively clear and able. His fertility was great. He lacked poise, however, and the steadiness of will necessary to handle great affairs successfully. Then there was the fatal defect of the liability to be swept away by excitement and to lose all efficient control of himself and of others in the very crisis, when complete self-possession is the essential quality of a great general.

"We sat alone in my room, face to face, at midnight as Garfield described to me the scene on the 20th of September on the battle-field, when, through the gap in the line made by the withdrawal of Wood's division, the Confederates poured. He pictured the astonishment of all who witnessed it, the doubt as to the evidence of their own senses, the effort of Sheridan farther to the right to change front and strike the enemy in flank, the hesitation of the men, the wavering, and then the breaking of the right wing into a panic-stricken rout, each man running for life to the Dry Valley road, thinking only how he might reach Chattanooga before the enemy should overtake him; officers and men swept along in that most hopeless of mobs, a disorganized army. He described the effort of Rosecrans and the staff to rally the fugitives and to bring the battery into action under a shower of flying bullets and crashing shells. It failed, for men were as deaf to reason in their mad panic as would be a drove of stampeded cattle. What was needed was a fresh and wellorganized division to cover the ront, to hold back the enemy. and to give time for rallying the fugitives. But no such division was at hand, and the rush to the rear could not be staved. The

enemy was already between the headquarters group and Brannan's division, which Wood had joined, and these, throwing back the right flank, were presenting a new front toward the west, where Longstreet, preventing his men from pursuing too far, turned his energies to the effort to break the curved line of which Thomas at the Snodgrass house was the center.

"The staff and orderlies gathered about Rosecrans and tried to make their way out of the press. With the conviction that nothing more could be done, mental and physical weakness seemed to overcome the General. He rode silently along, abstracted, as if he neither saw nor heard. Garfield went to him and suggested that he be allowed to try to make his way by Rossville to Thomas, the sound of whose battle seemed to indicate that he was not yet broken. Rosecrans assented listlessly and mechanically. As Garfield told it to me he leaned forward, bringing his excited face close to mine, and his hand came heavily down upon my knee, as, in whispered tones, he described the collapse of nerve and of will that had befallen his chief. The words burned themselves into my memory."

General Rosecrans' version of his retiring from the field was published twenty-one years ago over his own signature in the San Francisco Chronicle. Of the particular incident upon which General Cox, quoting Garfield, bases his attack, General Rosecrans said:

"When Davis' two brigades, next to Sheridan's division on the right, were broken, and that division thereby temporarily separated from the rest of the army, General Garfield, my Chief of Staff, and Major Frank S. Bond, Senior Aid, accompanied me toward the rear of our center. When we reached a point near the forks of the Dry Valley road, on which our right rested, and the Rossville road leading up to our left, I addressed General Garfield as follows: "By the sound of battle we hold our ground under Thomas. Sheridan has orders to halt on the first good position for holding the enemy from advancing this way on the Dry Valley road yonder, and form with his own and Davis' Division and any fragments of Van Cleve's who may come that way.

"Post's Brigade has our commissary train over the ridge there. Orders must go to Mitchel to extend his Cavalry line obliquely across the ridge and connect Sheridan's right and thus cover the commissary train from the enemy. Orders must go to Post to take that train in to Chattanooga.

"Orders must go to Spear's brigade, advancing from Chattanooga to halt at the rolling mill across Chattanooga Creek, to put it in complete order and hold it until Post's brigade arrives, then to proceed towards Rossville, halting for orders at the forks of that road with the Dry Valley road. Orders must go to Wagner's brigade at Chattanooga to park the reserve artillery defensively, and see that the pontoon bridge and other means of crossing the river are strongly guarded.

"And lastly, General Thomas must be communicated with to know his situation, and to inform him of the dispositions which are thus to be made."

GENERAL GARFIELD when asked if he could not deliver these orders urged that there were so many orders he thought the General commanding had better give them and send him to GENERAL THOMAS, seeing SHERIDAN by the way, from whence he would report the situation.

General Rosecrans said: "They are indispensable precautions in the present condition of things, and one of us must give them, while the other must go to General Thomas, and ascertain how the battle goes there."

General Garfield replied: "I can go to General Thomas and report the situation to you much better than I can give those orders."

GENERAL ROSECRANS said: "Well, go, and tell GENERAL

Thomas my precautions to hold the Dry Valley road, and secure our commissary stores and artillery, and to report the situation to me, and to use his discretion as to continuing the fight on the ground we occupy at the close of the afternoon, or retiring to a position in the rear near Rossville."

He also directed General Garfield to report to him by telegraph from Rossville.

GENERAL GARFIELD had further urged as a reason for GENERAL ROSECRANS going to Chattanooga, that a new line should be selected in advance, in case the army was obliged to fall back to that point, and this should be done by the Commanding General himself, and that the officer in supreme command should be on the ground to assign the various commands to their positions.

The Commanding General approved of this view and proceeded to give those orders, and directed General Garrield to report to him by telegraph from Rossville.

In 1879, Mr. Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton, printed a statement in the New York Sun that General Rosecrans was removed from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, because of a letter from General Garfield to Secretary Chase severely criticising the General's personal conduct at Chickamauga. Thereupon General Rosecrans wrote General Garfield inquiring as to the truth of Mr. Dana's assertion. To this General Garfield replied as follows:

#### House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1880.

My Dear General:—Yours of the 20th December came just as I was leaving for Ohio, or it would have been answered sooner.

I have tried for some time to get hold of the article in the

New York Sun, to which you refer, and have not yet been able to do so.

I have been told its substance by two or three persons who have seen it. I can only say, in absence of the article itself, that any charge, whether it comes from Dana or any other liar, to the effect that I was in any sense untrue to you or unfaithful to our friendship has no particle of truth in it.

On my way from your army to Washington I met Mr. Stanton at Louisville, and when he denounced you in vigorous language, I rebuked him, and earnestly defended you against his assaults. I did the same, as you remember, in the House of Representatives, very soon after I entered that body.

If you will send me Dana's article, or if I can find a copy of it. I will, if you think best, write and publish a reply.

It is true, that I was an occasional correspondent of Secre-Tary Chase. Several times, while I was your chief of staff, he wrote me in regard to the progress of the war and asked my opinions on various questions connected with it, but I fearlessly challenge all the rascals in the world to publish any such letters written by me. They are welcome to all the capital they can make out of them. With kindest regards, I am, as ever, your friend,

J. A. GARFIELD.

TO GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Mr. Dana, thus contradicted, published the following letter from General Garfield to Secretary Chase:

(Confidential.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, July 27, 1863.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—I have for a long time wanted to write to you, not only to acknowledge your last kind letter, but also to say some things confidentially on the movements in this department; but I have refrained hitherto lest I do injustice to a

good man and to say to you things which were better left unsaid. We have now, however, reached a point upon which I feel it proper, and also due to that kind opinion which I believe you have had of me, to acquaint you with the condition of affairs here.

I cannot conceal from you the fact that I have been greatly tried and dissatisfied with the slow progress we have made in this department since the battle of Stone's River. I will say in the outset that it would be in the highest degree unjust to say that the 162 days which elapsed between the battle of Stone's River and the next advance of this army were spent in idleness or trifling. During that period was performed the enormous and highly important labor which made the Army of the Cumberland what it is—in many respects by far the best the country has ever known. But for many weeks prior to our late movement I could not but feel that there was not that live and earnest determination to fling the great weight of this army into the scale and make its power felt in crushing the shell of the rebeilion. I have no words to tell you with how restive and unsatisfied a spirit I waited and plead for striking a sturdy blow. I could not justly say we were in any condition to advance till the early days of May. At that time the strings began to draw sharply upon the rebels, both on the Mississippi and in the East. They began to fear for the safety of Vicksburg, and before the middle of May they began quietly to draw away forces to aid Pemberton. I plead for an advance, but not till June did General Rosecrans begin seriously to meditate an immediate movement. The army had grown anxious, with the exception of its leading generals, who seemed blind to the advantages of the hour. In the first week of the month a council of war was called, and out of eighteen generals whose opinions were asked, seventeen were opposed to an advance.

I was the only one who urged upon the General the imperative necessity of striking a blow at once, while Bragg was weaker and we stronger than ever before. I wrote a careful review of the opinions of the generals, and exhibited the fact, gathered from ample data, that we could throw 65,000 bayonets and sabers against Bragg's 41,000, allowing the most liberal estimates of his force. This paper was drawn up on the 8th of June. After its presentation and a full canvassing of the situation an advance was agreed upon; but it was delayed through days, which seemed like months to me, till the 24th, when it was begun and ended with what results you know. The wisdom of the movement was not only vindicated, but the seventeen dissenting generals were compelled to confess that if the movement had been made ten days earlier, while the weather was propitious, the army of Brage would in all human probability. no longer exist. I shall never cease to regret the sad delay which lost us so great an opportunity to inflict a mortal blow upon the center of the rebellion. The work of expelling Bragg from Middle Tennessee occupied nine days, and ended July 3d, leaving his troops in a most disheartened and demoralized condition, while our army, with a loss of less than one thousand men, was in a few days fuller of potential fight than ever before.

On the 18th inst., the bridges were rebuilt and the cars were in full communication from the Cumberland to the Tennessee. I have, since then, urged, with all the earnestness I possess, a rapid advance while Bragg's army was shattered and under cover, and before Johnston and he could effect a junction. Thus far the General has been singularly disinclined to grasp the situation with a strong hand and make the advantage his own. I write this with more sorrow than I can tell you, for I love every bone in his body, and, next to my desire to see the rebellion blasted, is my anxiety to see him blessed. But even the breadth of my love is not sufficient to cover this almost fatal delay. My personal relations with General Rosecrans are all that I could desire. Officially, I share his councils and responsibilities even more than I desire, but I beg you to know that this delay is against my

judgment and my every wish. Pleasant as are my relations here I would rather command a battalion that would follow and follow and strike and strike than to hang back while such golden moments are passing. But the General and myself believe that I can do more service in my present place than in command of a division, though I am aware that it is a position that promises better in the way of promotion or popular credit. But if this inaction continues long I shall ask to be relieved and sent somewhere where I can be part of a working army.

But I do hope that you will soon hear that this splendid army is at least trying to do its part in the great work. If the War Department has not always been just, it has certainly been very indulgent to this army. But I feel that the time has now come when it should allow no plea to keep this army back from the most vigorous activity. I do hope that no hopes of peace or submissive terms on the part of the rebels will lead the Government to delay the draft and the vigorous prosecution of the war. Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. Let the Nation now display the majesty of its power and the work will be speedily ended. I hope you will pardon this lengthy letter, but I wanted you to know how the case stands, and was unwilling to have you think me satisfied with the delays here. With kindest regards, I am as ever your friend,

J. A. GARFIELD.

HON. S. P. CHASE.

In a letter to General Rosecrans, dated Murfreesboro, June 12, 1863, General Garfield, after reviewing the opinions of corps and division commanders on the question of an immediate advance, said:

"You have in my judgment wisely delayed a general movement, hitherto, till your army could be massed, and your cavalry could be mounted. Your mobile force can now be concentrated in twenty-four hours, and your cavalry, if not equal in numerical strength to that of the enemy, is greatly superior in efficiency and morale. For these reasons I believe an immediate advance of all our available forces is advisable, and, under the providence of God, will be successful."

Ten days from the date of this letter orders were issued for the army to move, and in nine days Bragg had been flanked out of the fortified positions and driven over the mountains and beyond the Tennessee, with a Union loss of only 570 killed and wounded. Rosecrans had simply waited till he was ready to strike a telling blow.

On the 21st of October, two days after General Rose-crans' removal, Secretary Stanton telegraphed from Louis-ville to Honorable P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, in Washington:

"Generals Garfield and Steedman are here on their way home. Their representations of the incidents of the battle of Chickamauga more than confirm the worst that has reached us from other sources as to the conduct of the Commanding General and the great credit that is due to General Thomas."

In March, 1882, Mr. Dana, writing of the removal of Rosecrans, thus referred in an editorial of the Sun to the letter of General Garfield of July 27th:

"As we have repeatedly had occasion to aver, that event was brought about, not by this letter, but by another, or by others—written from Chattanooga in the month of October, 1863, but addressed, as this one was, to Mr. Chase. The existence of such a letter, or letters, and the fact that it was the contents thereof which finally determined President Lincoln to remove Rosecrans, was stated, as we believe, by Mr. Lincoln to

the Honorable Montgomery Blair in the month of November or December, 1863, and, as we know, it was stated by Mr. Stanton to Mr. C. A. Dana in the month of December. Thus it was that Garfield, without revealing to Rosecrans that he was in any way dissatisfied, or without informing him that he was communicating to members of the cabinet, actually gave points and facts calculated to bring about the removal and disgrace of the man who most entirely trusted him."

From Colonel Francis Darr, formerly on General Rosecrans' staff:

New York, June 16, 1881.

DEAR GENERAL:—You have the original letter, Garfield to you.—dated House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1880. In that letter he writes:

"On my way from your army to Washington I met Mr. Stanton at Louisville, and when he denounced you in vigorous language, I rebuked him and earnestly defended you against his assaults."

I met General Anson Stager a few days ago at West Point—where he was on the board of visitors, and during a conversation about old times—old friends and war reminiscences—he made the following statement:

"When Stanton contemplated that journey to Louisville, he desired me to procure and provide a special car, and I went out in his company—no one hardly in Washington knowing we had left that city. At an interview in Louisville between Garfield and Stanton—Andy Johnson and I were present—Garfield and I being now the only survivers—Garfield in my presence denounced Rosecrans as incompetent—unworthy of his position—as having lost the confidence of his army and should be removed."

Mr. Montgomery Blair, former Postmaster General

under Mr. Lincoln, under date of August 21, 1880, wrote General Rosecrans as follows:

"My recollection is that I heard that the removal of Rose-Crans was contemplated on the charges freely made through the newspapers at the time, and I went to Lincoln to remonstrate against it, saying that I did not believe the charges implying misbehavior to Rosecrans, and that Lincoln silenced me by saying, that he did not propose to act on such rumors; but that the charges against Rosecrans had been substantiated by General Garfield, the Chief of Staff of General Rosecrans. My impression is also that General Garfield's statements were made to Lincoln in person, and not by letter, and that he came here (Washington) to make them after meeting Stanton at Louisville."

Mr. Blair, in answer to this paragraph: "General Garfield's letters stated that General Rosecrans had fled from the field during the battle of Chickamauga, and that the confidence of the army in him had been broken, if not destroyed," says:

"This was the purport of the statement on which Rosecrans, was removed—which was combated by me and Chase—and which Lincoln told me had been verified by Garrield.

"Garfield was one of a large dinner party given by my father, subsequent to the removal of Rosecrans, at which Governor Dennison and my brother General Blair were present. There may have been another member of the Cabinet present beside myself, but I do not recollect the fact. Dennison, I recollect, condemned strongly the removal of Rosecrans, and there was a general concurrence of all present in his views, and I recollect that Garfield especially was loud and pronounced in condemning the act. I was of course very much astonished at his duplicity."

Honorable Chas. A. Dana wrote General Rosecrans as follows:

"The fact that it was GARFIELD'S letter to CHASE which finally broke the camel's back and made even Chase consent to Rosecrans' removal, I had from Mr. Stanton. All I know of GARFIELD'S letter is what MR. STANTON told me; I never saw itdo not know where it is, and suppose it to have been destroyed by Mr. Chase, to whom it was privately written. Of its contents I have never known anything, except as I have stated. But my impression has always been, that without suggesting or urging the removal of Rosecrans, the letter showed a state of facts at Chattanooga, which in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln and all the rest, including Mr. Chase, the special support of Rose-CRANS, made it desirable to have GRANT there. In that way, as I suppose, Garfield brought about the removal of his chief. I know from Mr. Stanton, and I think from Mr. Chase too, that it was a private letter of GARFIELD'S to CHASE that determined the removal of Rosecrans. Of course it was never filed in the War Department."

Mr. James R. Gilmore, who was at Rosecrans' head-quarters throughout May, 1863, and who was present at the conference of corps and division commanders a short time previous to the movement on Tullahoma, dined with Secretary Chase on Christmas day, 1863, and closed a long account of the conversation about General Rosecrans and the circumstances attending the removal, as follows:

"At this point in our conversation, Mr. Chase asked what I thought of Rosecrans' personality. I answered that he was one of the ablest of organizers and executors. The old adage was that, 'a workman was known by his chips.' Every one of Rosecrans' battles had been fought against superior forces, and been won solely

by his personal bravery and efficiency. I was not a military critic, but a score of experienced military men—among them QUINCY GILMORE—had told me that ROSECRANS was the most tenacious fighter and the ablest strategist in our army.

"Mr. Chase then remarked that I must have expressed these same opinions to Mr. Lincoln, for he had used very nearly the same language when Stanton proposed the removal of Rosecrans, merely adding that he was the only one of our Generals who had thus far shown the ability to cope with Lee, and that his flanking of Bragg out of Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Chattanooga was the most splendid piece of strategy that he knew of.

"'Then,' I asked, 'why did he consent to his removal?'
"Chase answered by inquiring if I had not asked that
question of General Garfield.

"I replied that I had been with GARFIELD the larger part of the previous day, and having in mind what he (Chase) had said to me of Rosecrans having lost his head at Chickamauga, I had questioned him particularly as to the bearing of the General during the battle, and he had answered:

"'You know there never was a commander so cool in battle as old Rosecrans. You've told me that you once asked him what his sensations were while he was for two days so constantly under fire at Stone's River, and he answered you that he had no sensations—that he was absorbed in planning how to beat them. Garfield said that he was just as cool and collected at Chickamauga—expressed a little surprise, nothing more, when he saw McCook was broken; but at once prepared to meet the emergency by sending him, with orders, on to Thomas and going himself to Chattanooga to rally there our men and hold the place, for that was the objective of the campaign, and so long as we held it we could not be defeated."

"When I asked Garfield why the government had removed Rosecrans, he said that he did not know; that the deed was

done sometime before his arrival in Washington, and he found it would be a waste of words to attempt to stem the opposition against the General—that every one seemed to hold him responsible for the disaster to McCook's corps, when he had no more to do with it than the Czar of Russia and did all that he could to meet the emergency.

"Mr. Chase seemed to hesitate for a moment, then said, 'General Garfield has not been entirely frank with you. I will be, and tell you all that I know about Rosecrans' removal.' He then went on to say that I must know that there had been for a long time a mutual dissatisfaction between Stanton and ROSECRANS; that in this his (CHASE'S) sympathies had been with the General, and he had done all he could to promote harmony between them. Finally, soon after Chickamauga, he received a letter from an officer high in rank under Rosecrans, and in whom he had great confidence, which said that after the breaking of our lines in the second day's battle, the General was demoralized, panic-stricken and totally unfitted to command; in fact, that nothing but the unmovable firmness of General Thomas had saved the army. Mr. Chase had carried this letter for several days before he concluded that he ought to show it to Mr. LINCOLN. This he did in a private interview, and Mr. Lincoln expressed both surprise and incredulity, but said that things out there were in a critical condition, and we could not afford to take any chances. We had already ordered Sherman to the support of Rosecrans, but he thought we had better do even more-merge the departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, each with its present commander; but all three under Grant, who should proceed at once to Chattanooga. This plan struck Mr. CHASE favorably, and it was brought at once before a Cabinet meeting, to which, at Mr. Lincoln's request, Mr. Chase read the Chickamauga letter. At once Mr. Stanton suggested the moval of Rosecrans and the substitution of General Thomas in the command of the army at Chattanooga, and the entire

Cabinet approved of the suggestion. To this Mr. Lincoln objected, saying that he could not believe the statement of the letter, and that he was unwilling to do an injustice to Rosecrans. He finally agreed that the superseding of Rosecrans by Thomas should be left optional with General Grant, and it was so expressed in the dispatch of the War Department, which, inasmuch as it was borne to Grant by Stanton himself, secured the removal of Rosecrans."

Honorable Montgomery Blair was further responsible for the following statement concerning General Garfield's interview with President Lincoln:

"General Garfield called on the President and said he had come on to look over the ground with a view of deciding the question of accepting his election to the House of Representatives. He said he was not inclined to leave the army; he had become thoroughly identified with the Army of the Cumberland, and believed that as a commander of troops he would be a success. Mr. Lincoln saw through that statement, and replied that the Administration wanted a soldier from the field who knew the wants of the armies from practical knowledge, and he hoped that the General would not hesitate about accepting his election; and as to commanding troops, they had more generals around loose than they knew what to do with."

It is also true that General Garfield, in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1864, delivered a glowing and truthful eulogy on General Rosecrans, setting forth the brilliancy of his various campaigns, and especially emphasizing his distinguished ability in the campaign which secured Chattanooga.

A resolution had been introduced thanking General Thomas and the officers and men under his command for

Chickamauga, but making no mention of General Rosecrans: Thereupon General Garfield said:

"This resolution proposes to thank Major-General Thomas and the officers and men under his command for gallant services in the battle of Chickamauga. It meets my hearty approval for what it contains, but my protest for what it does not contain. I should be recreant to my own sense of justice did 1 allow this omission to pass without notice. No man here is ready to say—and if there be such a man, I am ready to meet him—that the thanks of this Congress are not due to Major-GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS, for the campaign which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga. It is not uncommon throughout the press of the country, and among many people, to speak of that battle as a disaster to the Army of the United States, and to treat of it as a defeat. If that battle was a defeat we may welcome a hundred such defeats. I would be glad if each of our armies would repeat Chickamauga. Twenty such would destroy the rebel army and the Confederacy, utterly and forever.

"What was that battle, terminating as it did a great campaign, whose object it was to drive the rebel army beyond the Tennessee, and to obtain a foothold on the south bank of that river which should form the basis of future operations in the Gulf States?

We had never yet crossed that river, except far below in the neighborhood of Corinth. Chattanooga was the gateway of the Cumberland Mountains, and until we crossed the river and held the gateway we could not commence operations in Georgia. The army was ordered to cross the river, to grasp and hold the key of the Cumberland Mountains. It did cross, in the face of superior numbers; and after two days of fighting, more terrible, I believe, than any since this war began, the Army of the Cumberland, hurled back, discomfited and repulsed, the combined

power of three rebel armies, gained the key to the Cumberland Mountains, gained Chattanooga and held it against every assault. If there has been a more substantial success against overwhelming odds since this war began, I have not heard of it.

"We have had victories—God be thanked—all along the line, but in the history of this war I know of no such battle against such numbers; forty thousand against an army of not less by a man than seventy-five thousand. After the disaster to the right wing in the last bloody afternoon, of September 20th, twenty-five thousand men of the Army of the Cumberland stood and met seventy-five thousand hurled against them; and they stood in their bloody tracks, immovable and victorious, when night threw its mantle around them. They had repelled the last assault of the rebel army. Who commanded the Army of the Cumberland? Who organized, disciplined and led it? Who planned its campaigns? The General whose name is omitted in this resolution, Major-General W. S. Rosecrans."





Aftance

## In Memoriam.

### MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY.

It seems fitting that this volume should contain memorials of the President of our Society, and of General Robinson of its Executive Committee, both of whom were enthusiastically favoring the move for the re-burial of General Rosecrans at Arlington. General Stanley, residing in Washington, where the preparations were in progress, was especially desirous of living to take part in the last honors to be paid his chief. General Stanley died March 13, 1902, before the ceremonies at Arlington, and General Robinson's failing health prevented his attendance.

No members of the Society had a deeper interest in its welfare, or greater pride in the history of the *Army of the Cumberland* and the fame of its great leaders, or a higher appreciation of the soldiers who won its victories.

The following memorial paper from Honorable White-Law Reid's "Ohio in the War" reproduced with the permission of The Robert Clarke Company, gives an excellent sketch of General Stanley's life:

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1828. His father was a farmer. In 1848 he was appointed a cadet at West Point; and in 1852 he graduated, with a standing sufficiently high to warrant his assignment as Second Lieutenant to the Second Dragoons, afterwards the Second Cavalry. The next year he was employed as assistant on the survey of the Pacific Railroad route, under Lieutenant, since General, Whipple, and

in this service he remained for two years. In 1855 he was transferred to the First Cavalry, a new regiment, of which Sumner was Colonel, Joe Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Sedewick, Major. McClellan and many others who subsequently held important positions, were subordinate in this regiment. He was engaged in maintaining the peace in Kansas until the spring of 1857, and during the summer of that year he accompanied Colonel Sumner on an expedition against the Cheyenne Indians. He was engaged in a sharp fight on Solomon's Fork of the Kansas, in which the Indians were defeated and compelled to beg for peace. In 1858 he was engaged in the Utah expedition, and in the same year he crossed the plains to the northern boundary of Texas. In March, 1858, he had a successful fight with the Comanche Indians, for which he received the complimentary orders of Lieutenant-General Scott.

He was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas, at the opening of the rebellion. He was appointed Captain in the Fourth United States Cavalry in March, 1861, and soon after that the troops at Fort Smith and neighboring posts were compelled to evacuate. They united in one column and marched through the buffalo country to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 8th of May they captured and paroled a force of rebels sent in pursuit of them. Kansas City was occupied June 15th, and on the same day Captain Stanley was fired upon by rebels near Independence, Missouri, while carrying a flag of truce. He moved on the expedition to Springfield, and joined General Lyon at Grand River. Springfield was occupied July 12th. He was engaged in the capture of Forsythe, in the defeat of the rebels at Dry Spring, and in guarding the train at the battle of Wilson's Creek. On the retreat to Rolla he was in charge of the rear guard. He participated in a skirmish, in which the rebels were defeated, near Salem. Missouri, and in September, commanding his regiment, he joined GENERAL FREMONT, at St. Louis. He marched in pursuit of Price, from Syracuse, and in

November moved against Springfield. Captain Stanley was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1861. He was ordered to St. Louis, and during the winter of 1861-62 was a member of a military commission. He moved with Pope's army down the Mississippi, March, 1862, and commanded the Second Division of that army at New Madrid, and Island No. 10. He participated in the Fort Pillow expedition, and on the 22d of April joined General Halleck's army before Corinth. He was engaged in a skirmish at Monterey, in the battle of Farmington, and in the repulse of the rebels before Corinth, May 28th. The rebels evacuated Corinth on the 29th and GENERAL STANLEY was engaged in the pursuit to Booneville. During the months of June, July and August he was in command of the troops on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In the battle of Iuka he commanded one of Rosecrans' two divisions, and was specially commended in the official report. In the battle of Corinth, October 4th, his division lost many valuable officers and men. It sustained the terrible attack of the enemy on batteries Williams and Robinett.

General Stanley joined the army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, at Grand Junction, in October; but in November, he was relieved from duty there, and was ordered to report to General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, who assigned him to the command of the cavalry of that army. On the 21st of November he was made Major-General of Volunteers. On the 15th of December he skirmished with and defeated the rebels at Franklin, Tennessee. He skirmished again at Nolinsville, and commanded the cavalry in the battle of Stone's River. In this engagement the duty of the cavalry was very arduous. From the 26th of December until the 4th of January, 1863, the saddles were only removed to groom the horses, and then they were immediately replaced. The cavalry pursued the rebels, and skirmished with the rear guard. General Stanley's command was again engaged at Bradyville,

March 1st; at Snow Hill, April 2d; at Franklin, April 10th; and at Middleton, May 21st. In the Tullahoma campaign General Stanley was engaged at Shelbyville and Elk River. He moved on an expedition to Huntsville in July. He crossed the Tennessee River in command of all the cavalry, on an expedition into Georgia, and on the 9th of September he skirmished at Alpine.

GENERAL STANLEY was absent on sick-leave after the battle of Chickamauga, for two months; and upon returning he was assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps. He was stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama, until December, 1863, and then at Blue Springs, East Tennessee, until May, 1864. General Stanley was on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, from May 2d until August 25th, and was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Jonesboro' and Lovejoy Station. He commanded the Fourth Corps, by appointment of the President, from July, 1864,. until the close of the war; and during Hood's raid upon Sher-MAN'S communications, in October, he commanded two corps of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 27th of October he separated from Sherman's army, and camped in Coosa Valley, Alabama. He marched the Fourth Corps to Chattanooga, and thence to Pulaski, confronting Hoop's army, which was then threatening Nashville and Middle Tennessee. He fell back through Columbia, and at Spring Hill was engaged with two corps of Hood's army. At the battle of Franklin, GENERAL STANLEY came upon the field just as a portion of the National line was captured by the rebels. His timely arrival averted disaster; and placing himself at the head of a brigade, he led a charge which re-established the line. The soldiers followed him with enthusiasm calling out "Come on men; we can go wherever the General can." Just after re-taking the line, and while passing toward the left, the General's horse was killed; and no sooner did the General regain his feet than he was

struck by a musket-ball in the back of the neck. But he still remained on the field. The wound disabled him from further service until January 24, 1865, when he was placed on duty in East Tennessee. In July he moved with the Fourth Corps to Texas. He commanded the corps and the Middle District of Texas, until mustered out, February 1, 1866.

GENERAL STANLEY enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his superior officers, and General Thomas, in recommending him for promotion, says: "A more and cool and brave commander, it would be a difficult task to find, and though he has been a participant in many of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, his conduct has, on all occasions, been so gallant and marked that it would almost be an injustice to him to refer to any isolated battle-field. I refer, therefore, only to the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, because it is the more recent, and one in which his gallantry was so marked as to merit the admiration of all who saw him. It was here that his personal bravery was more decidedly brought out, perhaps, than on any other field; and the terrible destruction and defeat which disheartened and checked the fierce assaults of the enemy were due more to his heroism and gallantry than to that of any other officer on the field." GENERALS SHERMAN and GRANT most cordially indorsed GENERAL THOMAS' recommendation, and GENERAL SHERIDAN also added his testimony in favor of General Stanley. The authorities at Washington acted upon these testimonials, and rewarded General Stanley with the Colonelcy of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, and a Brevet-Major Generalship in the United States Army.

In March, 1884, he was made a Brigadier-General in the Regular establishment.

He was given a military funeral. The services were held in St. Matthew's Church. The great building was crowded with representatives of the various patriotic societies of Washington, and prominent representatives of every branch of the government.

The military escort was composed of the regulars stationed in Washington, and was of the most imposing character.

The burial was at the Soldiers' Home where the General had been Governor. One of the most touching features of the funeral was the lining up of the thousand immates of the Home to receive the funeral party.

The official life of Washington, and the veterans of the Capital united to do honor to one of the Nation's worthiest soldiers.



Sincerely your

# BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON.

General Robinson was born June 19, 1830, in North-east Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of one of the Scotch-Irish families of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, who became the first settlers of Erie County at the close of the eighteenth century.

He received his education in the common schools of that day and at an academy in Ashtabula, Ohio.

He remained for a time on the ancestral farm at North-east, then removed to Pittsburgh, which became his home for the rest of his life.

While serving his earliest clerkship in Pittsburgh, the War of the Rebellion came and he was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand volunteers.

April 17, 1861, four days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted in the Pittsburgh Rifles which became Company  $\Lambda$  in the Ninth Pennslyvania Reserves.

He entered as a private and was promoted successively to Corporal and Sergeant in his Company, to Captain in the Seventy-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and to Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and to Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

His first service was under General McCall in the Eastern Army on the Potomac and around Washington.

His second service was under Generals Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas in the armies of the *Ohio* and the *Cumberland*,

operating in Kentucky. Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

His third service was under General Sheridan in Texas. From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, to Washington, to the Potomac, to Louisville, Kentucky, to Nashville, to Columbia. to Shiloh, to Corinth; thence through Iuka, Florence, Athens and Bridgeport, to the Cumberland Mountains; thence north to Nashville, to Bowling Green, to Louisville; then about face to Perryville, to Lawrenceburg, to Nashville, to Triune, to Lavergne, to Stone's River and Murfreesboro, to Lafayette, to Liberty Gap, to Tullahoma, to, and across the Cumberland Mountains, the Tennessee River and the Sand Mountains, of Alabama, the Lookout Range, of Georgia, to Chickamauga; thence, as a prisoner of war, to Atlanta, to Libby Prison. Richmond, Virginia, to the prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, to the prison at Macon, Georgia, to the prisons at Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina, to the stockade at Columbus, exchanged there; thence to his regiment in southern Tennessee, to Franklin, to Nashville, to the Tennessee River again, to New Orleans, to Indianola. Green Lake, Victoria and the Gaudaloupe River, Texas; thence to Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, for muster out, and home to Pittsburgh—constituted his principle military itinerary.

His leading engagement and battles were Shiloh, Corinth. Perryville, Lawrenceburg, Triune, Lavergne, Stone's River, Lafayette, Liberty Gap. Chickamauga, Franklin and Nashville.

He was wounded in the head and taken prisoner in the Saturday night fight, September 19, 1863, Chickamauga, Georgia. He was released after having been a prisoner of war fourteen months. At Charleston, South Carolina, he was placed under the fire of the Union Artillery.

While our army lay at Murfreesboro, General Rosecrans prepared a Roll of Honor out of which he proposed to organize

a regiment for special service. General Robinson was on this roll but the plan was never carried out.

General Robinson was a brave, skillful, intelligent soldier, conscientiously discharging all duties devolving upon him in the ranks or in command. Distinguished and honored as a soldier he was equally so in social, business and private life.

Returning from the service he was for a time engaged in manufacturing, but leaving it he entered into a copartnership with four of his brothers as bankers and brokers under the name of ROBINSON BROTHERS, in which firm he remained until his death, October 4, 1902, then being its senior member.

The house of Robinson Brothers was one of the most successful private banking establishments in the city of Pittsburgh. In addition to the onerous duties of General Robinson as a business man he found much time to devote to his church and her educational, benevolent and charitable institutions. In these matters his head was clear, his counsel safe, always sought, and generally adopted. In addition to all other duties he kept in touch with his comrades, was a member and officer in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and usually attended its meetings, was also a member of the Union Veteran Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

He was a born financier, and wherever he moved, if there was a financial question, he was the leader.

He was a member and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Commission for the erection of monuments on the battle lines of the Pennsylvania organizations, in the battles of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In this work General Robinson took great interest and designed the monument for his own regiment, but gave strict attention to all, and the Pennsylvania monuments stand out in bold relief amongst the many monuments on those historic fields.

He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Commission for the erection of a monument to his regiment on the battle-field of Shiloh, that being the only Pennsylvania regiment in that battle.

After the war he married Miss Alice Blaine, daughter of the Honorable Alexander T. Blaine, of North-east, Pennsylvania, who survives him, with their children, Miss Alice Blaine, Alexander Blaine and William A., Jr.

In 1897, with his daughter and a niece he attended the Queen's Jubilee in London, and made an extensive tour of the old world. For several years before the General's death he was not in good health and with Mrs. Robinson traveled much, seeking help and rest, but the decline was gradual and sure. When the end came he laid down his life as calmly as he would have met one of its ordinary transactions. He died at Walther's Park Sanitarium, near Reading. Pennsylvania.

His faith in the doctrines and promises of Christianity was sublime and never wavered. At his funeral services, his commodious residence and its surrounding grounds at Irwin and Wightman Avenues, Pittsburgh, were crowded with sorrowing relatives, friends, neighbors and old army comrades, assembled to do honor to him who had lived a good and a great life.

His body was laid to rest in the family burying-ground at North-east, Pennsylvania, on the shore of the lake where he was born and spent the days of boyhood and early manhood. A large concourse of old friends, neighbors, comrades of the Civil War and acquaintances attended the services in the cemetery chapel, conducted by the Reverend Doctor Christie, and then, surrounding the grave, silently and gently, with tears and sobs, loving hands with sad hearts laid him to rest.

# In Memoriam

## ROBERT ANDERSON

Born

June 14, 1805

Died

October 26, 1871

Aged

66 years, 4 months, 12 days



# In Remorian

## WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

Born

February 8, 1820

Died

February 14, 1891

Aged

71 years, 6 days



# In Memoriam

## GEORGE HENRY THOMAS

Born

July 31, 1816

Died

March 28, 1870

Aged

53 years, 7 months, 28 days



# In Memorian

## WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS

Born

September 6, 1819

Died

March 11, 1898

Aged

78 years, 5 months, 5 days



# In Flemoriam

## DON CARLOS BUELL

Born

March 23, 1818

Died

November 19, 1898

Aged

80 years, 7 months, 28 days



# In Memoriam

## PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN

Born

March 6, 1831

Died

August 5, 1888

Aged

57 years, 4 months, 29 days



In Memoriam

## DAVID SLOAN STANLEY

Born

June 1, 1828

Died

March 13, 1902

Aged

73 years, 9 months, 12 days



## Constitution and By-Laws

—AND—

## List of Members

-OF THE-

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

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### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this association shall be the "SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND," and said Society shall include every officer and soldier who has at any time served with honor in that army.

Honorary members may be elected from those officers who have become distinguished in any of the armies of the United States.

### ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the fortunes and achievements of the Army of the Cumberland; to preserve that unanimity of loyal sentiment, and that kind and cordial feeling which has been an eminent characteristic of this army, and the main element of the power and success of its efforts in behalf of the cause of the Union. The history and glory of the officers and soldiers belonging to this army, who have fallen either on the field of battle or otherwise in the line of their duty, shall be a permanent and sacred trust to this Society, and every effort shall be made to collect and preserve the proper memorials of their services, to inscribe their names upon the roll of honor, and transmit their fame to posterity. It shall also be the object and bounden duty of this Society to relieve, as far as possible, the families of such deceased officers and soldiers, when in indigent circumstances, either by the voluntary contribution of the members, or in such other manner as they may determine, when the cases are brought to their attention. This provision shall also hereafter apply to

the suffering families of those members of the Society who may, in the future, be called hence, and the welfare of the soldier's widow and orphan shall forever be a holy trust in the hands of his surviving comrades.

### ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of effecting these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President, and a Vice-President from each state having soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland (to be nominated by members from the several states), a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The Society shall meet once in every year; the time and place of the next meeting to be selected by ballot at each meeting. All members of the Society who are prevented, by any cause, from personally attending are expected to notify the Corresponding Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their brethren of the Society.

Having a fraternal feeling for, and honoring the glorious efforts of our brothers in arms belonging to other armies, who have shared with us the service of saving our Government, the President and either of the Vice-Presidents shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States armies at any of our annual meetings.

### BY-LAWS.

- I. All meetings of this Society shall be opened by prayer to Almighty God by a former Chaplain of the army, or by a minister of the Gospel, to be selected for the occasion by the President of the Society.
- II. Every officer and soldier desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon signing the Constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars as an initiation fee, and thereafter the like sum of five dollars per annum, as yearly dues; and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge. [Subsequently amended so that the initiation fee also covers the first year's dues.]
- III. Any member who shall be in arrears for dues for a period of two years shall have his name dropped from the rolls.
- IV. All moneys paid out by the Treasurer shall be upon the written order of the Recording Secretary, approved by the written consent of the President; and at each annual meeting of the Society, the Treasurer shall make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.
- V. When the place of the next annual meeting of this Society shall be decided upon, the President shall appoint an Executive Committee of three (3) members, resident at such place, or contiguous thereto, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for such meeting.
- VI. That prior to the final adjournment of the Society, at such annual meeting thereof, the President shall appoint a committee of three members, residents of the city in which

such meeting shall be, and not officers of the Society, as a committee on bills and claims, and to such committee all claims against the Society, of whatever character, should be referred for investigation and allowance before being paid.

- VII. No member of the Society shall speak more than once on any question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Society first obtained.
- VIII. At each annual meeting there shall be selected, in such manner as the Society may determine, from the members of the Society, a person to deliver an address upon the history of the Army of the Cumberland, and the objects of the Society, at the next annual meeting.
  - IX. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Society.

### DECEASED MEMBERS.

Anderson, N. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Anderson, Robert, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Andrew, W. W., Capt. 21st Indiana Volunteer Battery.

Askew, Frank, Col 15th Ohio Vol. Inf., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Banning, H. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Bannister, D., Bvt. Col., Paymaster U. S. V.

Burnum, H. A., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Barrell, Henry C., Surgeon 38th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Bartholemew, W. H., Maj. 34th U. S. Infantry.

Bates, Caleb, Maj. and A. D. C., U. S. V.

Beardsley, Geo. A., Maj. 13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Beatty, Samuel, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Bestow, Marcus P., Bvt. Col., A. A. G. U. S. V.

Bickham, Wm. D., Maj. and A. D. C. U. S. V.

Bigelow, H. W., Capt. 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Bird, Ira H., Quartermaster 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Blackmer, Collins, Byt. Capt. U. S. A.

Bogue, Roswell G., Surgeon 19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Boone, Thomas C., Col. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Boughton, Horace, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Boyd, James S., Lieut. Col. 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Bracket, Albert G., Col. U. S. A.

Brannan, John M., Byt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Bristow, Benjamin H., Col. 8th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Brooke, Hunter, Byt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V.

Brown, Calvin W., Lieut. 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Brown, D. D. S., Maj. and Paymaster, U. S. V.

Brumley, J. D., Surgeon U. S. V.

Buckingham, E., Capt. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Buell, D. C., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Buell, Geo. P., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Bunts, William C., Capt. 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Burke, J. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Burns, Robert, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry.

Burroughs, George, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

Butterfield, Daniel, Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Campbell, J. A., A. A. G., Byt. Brig Gen. U. S. V.

Capron, Albert M., Capt. 14th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Carlin, David B., Lient. 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Carson, J. J., Capt. 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Case, C. R., Capt. 36th Indiana Vol. Inf., Signal Officer U. S. V.

Chalfant, David, Capt. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Chandler, Wm. P., Lieut. Col. 35th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Christy, R. C., Chaplain 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Inf.

Cist, Henry M., Bvt Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Claney, C. W., Col. 52d Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Clarkson, Floyd, Byt. Lieut. Col. 12th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.

Clendenin, Wm., Surgeon U. S. V.

Cochran, R. H., Lieut. 15th Ohio Vol. Inf., Judge Advocate.

Coffinbury, W. L., Capt. 1st Michigan Volunteer Engineers.

Collins, H. E., Lieut. Col. 2d Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Conger, A. L., Lieut. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Conrad, Joseph, Col. U. S. A.

Cooke, Warren W., Capt. 182d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Crittenden, T. L., Col. U. S. A., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Croxton, John T., Byt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Cruft, Charles, Byt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Curtis, James, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

Davidson, Robert B., Lieut. 35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David, Charles W., Lieut. Col. 51st Illinois Volunteer Inf.

Davis, Hasbrouck, Bvt. Gen. U. S. V.

Davis, Jeff C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Deane, C. H., Byt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Dickerson, C. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Donaldson, J. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Dornbusch, Henry, Capt. 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Doughty, W. N., Capt. 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Drouillard, J. P., Capt. U. S. A.

Drury, Lu H., Maj. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery.

Du Barry, H. B., Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.

Ducat, Arthur C., Byt. Brig. Gen., A. I. G., U. S. V.

Earnshaw, J., Capt. U. S. V.

Earnshaw, Wm., Chaplain U. S. V.

Elliott, W. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Evans, J. D., Maj. 39th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Ewing, George W., Acting Ordnance Sergeant U. S. V.

Faulkner, J. K., Col. 7th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Fearing, B. D., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Ferguson, Edward, Lieut. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Fife, Joel A., Lieut. 75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Fisher, John Herbert, Capt. and A. D. C.

Fisher, J. A., Captain 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Fowler, David E., Bvt. Lieut. Col., C. S. U. S. V.

Frankeberger, J. C., Lieut. Col. 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Frizell, Joseph W., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Frost, J. C., 1st Lieut. 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Fullerton, J. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Gano, C. L., Lieut. Col. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Gardner, Hezekiah, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

Gardner, J. W., Q. M. Ser. Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

Garfield, James A., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Gibson, William H., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Gilbert, Charles C., Colonel U. S. A., Brig, Gen. U. S. V.

Gist, Geo. W., Capt. 17th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Gleason, Newell, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Glenn, Geo. E., Col. and Paymaster U. S. A.

Glover, Amos, Capt. 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Goddard, Calvin, Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.

Goodloe, William Cassius, Capt., Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V.

Goodman, H. E., Byt. Col. and Surgeon U. S. V.

Granger, Gordon, Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Granger, R. S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Grant, U. S., Gen. U. S. A.

Greenwood, W. H., Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen., U. S. V.

Grimshaw, James W., Lieut. 19th Ohio Volunteer Battery.

Gross, Ferdinand H., Byt. Col. Med. Director, 14th Army Corps.

Gross, Samuel W., Surgeon U. S. V.

Guelker, Henry W., Co. I, 32d Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Guthrie, John B., Capt., U. S. A.

Hambright, Henry A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Handbeck, Lewis. Capt. 27th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Hannon, W., Capt. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Hansbronck, Wm. L., Asst. Surg. 23d Kentucky Volunteer Inf.

Harding, A. C., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Harris, L. A., Col. 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Harris, W. H., Byt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Harrison, Benjamin, Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Harrison, Thomas J., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Hart, Samuel S., Capt. 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Hatry, A. G., Lieut. Col. 183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Паzen. W. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

llead, S. H., Captain and Quartermaster U. S. V.

Healy, Joshua, Col. 151st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Heinzman, Frank, 1st Sergt.. Co. F, 9th Ohio Volunteer Inf. Herron, Joseph, Private 98 Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Hoagland, C. N., Surgeon 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Hobbs, A. M., Capt. 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Hollingsworth, E. W., Lieut. Col. 19th Ohio Volunteer Inf. Hooker, Joseph, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hopkins, R. E., Maj. 149th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Houk, L. C., Col. 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Howe, George W., Lieut. 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

Howland, Henry, Col. Quartermaster's Department.

Huber, J. F., Bvt. Maj. and Commissary of Sub. U. S. V.

Hugher, J. F., Capt. and Commissary of Sub., Bvt. Maj.

Hunter, Morton C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Hunter, Robert, Capt. 74th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Isett, Jacob H., Sergeant 15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Isom, John F., Capt. 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Jackson, H. W., Byt. Lieut. Col. and Aid-de-Camp, U. S. V.

Kaldenbaugh, Henry, Capt. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Kilgour, W. M., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V. Kimball, Nathan, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V. Kinney Wm. H., Lieut. 89th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Kitchell. Edward S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V. Knapp. Alex. A., Capt. 40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lacey, Anderson P., Capt. 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
La Motte, Robert S., Col. 13th U. S. Inf.
Lane, P. P., Col. 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Lawton, H. W., Lieut. Col. and Insp. Gen. U. S. A.
Le Favour, Heber, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Leonard, G. P., Capt. 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Levering John, Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.
Litchfield, Henry G., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Lloyd, Isaac, Lieut. 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Lonabaugh, John E., Co. G, 15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cav.

Long, Eli, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Loomis, C. O., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Loomis, John Mason, Col. U. S. V.

Lowrie, James A., Maj. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.

Ludlow, Israel, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.

Lyster, William J., Col. U. S. A.

Lytle, William H., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

McClurg, A. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

McCreery, Wm. B., Col. 21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

McCrellis, James B., Private, Co. F, 16th Illinois Vol. Inf.

McCrory, William, Bvt. Capt. 7th Co. Ohio Vol. Sharpshooters.

McDowell, W. P., Maj. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.

McGinnis, James T., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

McGroarty, S. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

McKibben, Joseph, Col. and A. D. C. U. S. V.

McMichael, Wm., Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adjt, Gen. U. S. V.

McNett, Andrew J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

McVean, D. C., Maj. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Mallory, W. L., Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V.

Mannon, Thomas H., Maj. 45th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Margedant, Wm. C., Capt. Topographical Engineers, U. S. V.

Martin, John A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Marsh, Jason, Col. 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Mason, E. D., Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.

Matthews, Stanley, Col. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Maxwell, O. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Mendenhall, John, Col. U. S. A.

Meredith, Sol., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Merrill, William E., Col. 1st U. S. V. V. Engineers, Licut. Col. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Michie, James C., Capt. 1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

Miller, John F., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Milward, H. K., Col. 18th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Mindil, George W., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Mitchell, John G., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Mitchell, Joseph R., Byt. Lieut. Col. 78th Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Montagnier, Jules J., Capt. 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Moody, Granville, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Moore, O. F., Col. 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Moore, Albert, Lieut. Col. 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

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Morton, Quinn, Lieut. Col. 23d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Mosenmeier, B., Asst. Surgeon 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Muscroft, C. S., Surgeon 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mussey, R. D., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Mussey, W. H., Lieut. Col. and Medical Inspector U. S. V.

Myers, L. D., Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. V.

Negley, James S., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Nelson, J. A., Private 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Nelson, W. H., Private 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Noah, Jacob J., Capt. 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

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Passel, George W., Private 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Passenger, W. H., Private 1st Michigan Volunteer Engineers.

Patton, J. T., Capt. 93d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Pickands, James, Col. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Poe. O. M., Byt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Pohlmann, Morris, Capt. 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Porter, Wm. L., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

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Ramsey, R. H., Byt. Col. and A. A. G. U. S. V.

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- Jones, Sidney B., Lieut. Col. 42d Kentucky Vol. Inf.. Chicago, Ill.
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